

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BHARATPUR STATE

From 1st November 1943 to 31st October 1944

Vol. XLIV

BHARATPUR
GOVERNMENT PRESS
1945.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State for St. Year 2000,

(November 1943 to October 1944).

Chapter I.—General, Political and Constitutional.

1. Geographical situation and boundary.

(The details are given in the Report for St. 1997).

Area and Population.—Area 1,972 sq. miles, population 5,75,625 according to the Census of 1911, as against 4,86,854 in 1931.

Revenue and Tribute. The Revenue amounted to Rs. 70,41,384 against Rs. 50,37,579 in the previous year. The State pays no tribute to the British Government nor to any other State.

2. Personal. (a) *His Highness the Maharaja's name, title and health.* His Highness Shri Brijendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung was made Honorary Captain in August 1944. His health continued to be excellent throughout the year.

(b) *His Highness's brothers.* Raja Shri Edward Man Singhji is a Lieutenant in the Second Royal Lancers, Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singhji is Flight Lieutenant in the Indian Air Force.

(c) *His Highness's relations.*—The Ruling Family of Bharatpur is related to:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot.

(d) His Highness had a very sad bereavement in the death of Junior Bibiji Sahiba on the 4th July 1944 after a brief illness.

3. Historical. (The details are given in the Report for St. 1997).

4. Places and buildings of interest. (The details are given in the Report for St. 1997).

5. Darbars. His Highness the Maharaja held the following Darbars during the year:—

1. Birthday Durbar on the 1st December, 1943.

2. Basant Durbar on the 30th January, 1944.

3. Darbar Deoj Holi on the 11th March, 1944.

4. Gulal Darbars were held from 2nd March 1944 to 10th March, 1944.

5. Dashehra Darbar on the 27th September, 1944.

6. Birthday Darbar of Her Highness Shrimati Maharani Sahiba on the 22nd October, 1944.

6. Constitutional Reforms His Highness the Maharaja limited by proclamation His Civil List to *Ten* per cent of the average ordinary revenues of the State, the average being revised once in 5 years and not oftener.

The Panchayat Act has been amended. Panchayats have been formed for every village or group of villages in the State. They have powers of disposal of civil suits in respect of moveable property. They have powers to try the following offences under the Indian Penal Code:—

Sections 323 (hurt), 352 (assault), 358 (assault of grave provocation), 379 (theft of property upto Rs. 10) and 426 (mischief upto Rs. 10) and offences under the Cattle Trespass Rules.

The village common fund, which was till now with the village headman, has been credited to the Panchayat. The Panchayat has control of public ways, wells, ponds and tanks and of trees adjoining them. It has powers to enforce measures of sanitation and for prevention of nuisance. Dis-obedience of its orders has been made punishable by a fine leviable by the Panchayat itself. It can hold local enquiries under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code by order of Magistrate and under the Bharatpur Revenue Code by order of the Tehsildar. Administrative Officers visiting the village are required to inform the Panchayat and take the certificate of the Panchayat whenever their actions require certification by representative individuals. For example an inquest, summons returned unserved owing to the absence of the party, execution of a warrant of arrest, public auction under order of a revenue or civil court or delivery of immoveable property under a delivery warrant—these and other similar acts of subordinate officers, which in various parts of India have been the subject of complaint as giving a scope for corruption require certification by the Panchayat in the Bharatpur State. A Vaccinator visiting the village, an inspector of Schools inspecting the school, a doctor deputed on epidemic disease duty, an agricultural or veterinary inspector visiting the village, have to give intimation to the Panchayat and meet it before departure and also while doing their duty, as far as possible. There are at present 718 Panchayats for 1,972 sq. miles, 1,323 villages and a rural population of less than 5 lacs. There are also as many as 644 Co-operative Societies in the State. The members of the Panchayats are elected except for the Village headman, who is ex-officio member. Every community not already represented on the Panchayat but consisting of atleast 50 adults in the village has a nominated member.

7. Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti. *Constitution.* Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti (Representative Assembly) consists of 50 members, of whom 37 are elected, 7 are non-officials nominated and 6 officials nominated. The President is appointed by His Highness, the Deputy President is elected by the Samiti out of its members. Rai Bahadur Shiv Gopal Mathur remained the President of the Samiti till July, 1944. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Bharatpur High Court in July and a retired Minister Lt. Col. Ghamandi Singh was appointed President. Thakur Desh Raj continued to hold the office of the Deputy President. Two official members, Mr. B. R. Garudachar and Bakshi Raghunath Singh resigned and Pt. Brij Ballabh Sharma, Financial Secretary and Pt. Brij Bhushan Lal, Legal Remembrancer to the Bharatpur Government, were nominated instead.

Sessions. During the year under report, 4 sessions of 10 days duration were held in the months of January, April, July and October.

Business turned out by the Samiti.

SESSION IN JANUARY, 1944. *Bills.* Four Bills, (1) Indian Companies (2nd Amendment) Bill, (2) The Bharatpur State Labour and Transport Requisition Bill, (3) The Bharatpur State Village Collective

Responsibility Bill and (4) Bharatpur State Village Panchayat Amendment Bill, were sent by the Government for the opinion of the Samiti. The first two and the fourth were approved with some suggestions while the third was returned to the Government for reconsideration.

Resolutions. 44 resolutions sent by the members were allowed. Out of this 21 resolutions only could be taken up—15 were passed, 4 were rejected and 2 were withdrawn by the movers on assurances being given by the Government. The rest were either withdrawn or could not be taken up for want of time.

Questions. 53 questions were put up by the members and answered by the Government.

APRIL SESSION. *Bills.* No Bill was sent by the Government for opinion of the Samiti.

Resolutions. Out of 51 resolutions allowed only 25 could be taken up—18 were passed, 4 were rejected, and 3 were withdrawn on assurances being given by the Government. The rest could not be taken up.

Questions. 69 questions were put up and answered.

JULY SESSION. A resolution of condolence was passed unanimously all members standing in a solemn manner on the sad demise of Shrimati Brish Bhan Kaurji Sahiba, Junior sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Bills. Two Bills, (1) The Bharatpur State Agriculturists Relief of Indebtedness Amendment Bill and (2) The Bharatpur State Regulation of Agriculturists Credit and Money Lenders Bill were sent by the Government for the opinion of the Samiti. The former was returned for reconsideration of certain suggestions made by the House and latter was postponed for the next session.

Resolutions. 45 resolutions were allowed, but 22 only could be taken up out of which 14 were passed, 1 was rejected and 2 were withdrawn on assurances being given by the Government. The rest could not be taken up.

An Adjournment motion was allowed to be moved. The same was talked out.

Questions. 81 questions were put up by the members and answered by the Government.

OCTOBER SESSION. **BUDGET.** Budget estimates for the next financial year were sent by the Government. 6 days were allowed for their discussion and offering of suggestions. The House offered 16 suggestions.

Bills. Six Bills, (1) The Bharatpur State Regulation of Agriculturists Credit & Money Lenders Bill, (2) The Hindu Women's Rights Amendment Bill, (3) The Hindu Anti-marriage Consideration Bill, (4) The Bharatpur Social Reforms Amendment Bill, (5) The Bharatpur State Redemption of Mortgages of Agricultural Land Bill and (6) The Court Fee and Stamp Act Amendment Bill, were sent by the Government for the opinion of the Samiti. The first could not be taken up for want of quorum, the Praja Parishad Party having staged a walk-out on the ground that a Select Committee was not nominated by the House to scrutinise and submit a report. The second was postponed for the next session pending collection of

opinions of various registered Hindu Societies. The third and fourth were warmly welcomed. The fifth was approved with some suggestions. The sixth was approved by the House.

Resolutions. Out of 31 resolutions, 11 only could be taken up—7 were passed, 1 was withdrawn, 1 was postponed for want of a reply from the Government to a query, 1 was rejected and the 11th could not be completed for want of time.

Questions. 62 questions were put up and answered by the Government.

8. **Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States.** Lt. Col. A. A. Russell, M. C., continued to hold charge throughout the year, except for a brief period of 1 month and 3 days (15th September to 18th October 1944) when Major L. W. Wooldridge, O. B. E. held charge.

9. **State Administration.** The State Council continued to administer the State throughout the year. The following changes occurred in the personnel:—

A post of General Minister was created and Khan Sahib Munshi Mohammad Jamil Uddin, B. A. of the U. P. Provincial Civil Service and Land Acquisition Officer, Allahabad Municipal Board was appointed to the post with effect from the 21st June, 1944.

Khan Sahib Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice and Civil Defence Minister retired from State service with effect from the 1st August, 1944. Rai Bahadur Shiv Gopal Mathur, B. A., LL. B., President, Shri Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti was appointed as Chief Justice for two years. The post of Civil Defence Minister was abolished.

Colonel Ghamandi Singh retired Minister was re-employed temporarily as Minister from 15th May, 1944 to 20th June 1944, in temporary leave vacancies.

Kunwar Hira Singh, Home Minister proceeded on privilege leave with effect from the 17th July, 1944 and Rai Sahib Chaubey Yad Ram, B. A., Accountant General & Financial Secretary was appointed to act as Home Minister from 1st August, 1944.

The number of cases presented in the Council meeting during the year was 697 against 517 during the previous year.

10. **High Court.** As stated above, Khan Sahib Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan retired from the 1st August, 1944 and Rai Bahadur Shiv Gopal Mathur was appointed Chief Justice from that date.

11. **Political Affairs.** The Muslims of the State held a meeting on the 13th May, 1944 and adopted various resolutions and submitted a representation to the Government relating to ten matters. All the subjects were examined by the Government and a communique was issued on the 18th October 1944. The criminal case relating to Sabalgarh incident, which formed a part of their representation, was sub-judice during the year, but ended in the acquittal of all the accused by the High Court on appeal since the close of the year.

12. **War Efforts.** *Contribution towards War purposes Fund.* A sum of Rs. 3,62,525 has been paid from the beginning of the War, to December 1944.

A recurring contribution of Rs. 1,000 per mensem is being paid by the Bharatpur Government from the beginning of the War. The payments so far amount to Rs. 63,000.

Among the contributions made by the Bharatpur Government are the following:—

Honorary Treasurer to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	1,95,162- 8-0
Red Cross Society	7,000- 0-0
Jat Maha Sabha	1,000- 0-0
Publicity work at Bharatpur	500- 0-0
Red Cross work	1,162-10-2
Incidental charges	157-12-0
Purchase of 8 armoured Carriers	80,000- 0-0
Purchase of an amenities Lorry	5,000- 0-0
Towards Indian Air Force	5,000- 0-0
Welfare Fund	6,000- 0-0
Towards comforts of the soldiers of the 4th Bn. in Tunisia China Fund	10,000- 0-0
Army Benevolent Fund	10,000- 0-0
Amenities Fund of the Central India Horse	2,500- 0-0
Second Royal Cavalry	2,500- 0-0
King George Sailors Fund	1,325- 0-0
Simla War Fund Fets contribution	118- 0-0
Amenities to 59 Raj India G. P. T. P. T.	
(R. A. A. S. C.)	100- 0-0
Purchase of a mobile canteen	10,000- 0-0
R. I. N. Benevolent Fund	10,000- 0-0
Central woollen comforts Fund	5,000- 0-0
Director of welfare, G. H. Q. Delhi	2,300- 0-0
R. A. F. Benevolent Fund	5,000- 0-0
Convener ladies work Party	600- 0-0
To B'pur Infantry on active service	2,000- 0-0
To cost of Tea sets sent to Abu	100- 0-0
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	3,62,525-14-2

The Bharatpur State Forces contributed 500 Maunds of old cannon balls, the value of which amounting to Rs. 562-8-0 was paid into His Excellency the Viceroy's War purposes Fund.

The Officials and non-officials also contributed silver and gold articles besides cash towards the Trinket Fund.

Government's War and other Investments. (1) The State invested Rs. 26,85,820 in Victory Bonds, Prize Bonds and National Saving Certificates.

(2) In order to provide increased benefits for disabled soldiers and families of deceased soldiers who had been on active service and to facilitate settlement of soldiers in civil life after demobilisation, the Bharatpur Army Benevolent Fund has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

(3) In order to provide increased funds for Post-War Development projects in the State, the Development Fund has been raised from Rs. 10,00,000 to 20,00,000.

(4) In order to provide adequate funds for improvement works by village Panchayats in the State, a special fund of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned for grants to Village Panchayats.

Army Branch. Recruitment. Bharatpur State has supplied more than 8200 recruits since the beginning of the War as Combatants to the Indian Army, besides those who had been enlisted previously, and besides those in Bharatpur State Forces 650 labourers have been sent in one Rajputana Labour Corps

Technical Recruiting Branch. A technical recruiting Centre was established in Bharatpur with effect from 24th May, 1943 and an Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, was appointed for this State. Since its establishment literate recruits, matriculates and under matriculates, have been sent for enrolments in the different technical services.

Propaganda. A number of meetings and lectures for the benefit of the public and students were arranged in the school, college and other places; several propaganda films were also exhibited.

Literature and posters, received from the Recruiting Head Quarters, were widely circulated on different occasions.

Military displays namely the Jodhpur Exhibition Train, Recruiting Tour by the F. A. T. C. Muttra on 22-12-1943, displays of Tanks and Armoured Cars by the I. A. Corps, Recruiting Drive and cinema Mobile Unit shows were arranged in order to accelerate general and technical recruitments in the State.

Other Military Activities. (1) The Bharatpur Government have furnished one company Infantry (Bharatpur Infantry) for service outside the State.

Strength:—Combatant 204 all ranks.

Non-Combatants enrolled 18.

(2) Bharatpur Government undertook to train and furnish one Section of 59 (Rajputana) G. P. T. Coy., R. I. A. S. C. as a unit of the I. A. out of the State Forces.

Strength:—Combatants 115 all ranks.

Non-Combatants enrolled 6.

(3) Re-inforcements to Bharatpur Section of 59 (Rajputana) G. P. T. Coy., R. I. A. S. C. are supplied monthly.

(4) One Independent Garrison Company No. 63 (Bharatpur) Garrison Company out of old and pensioned personnel, of the Bharatpur State Forces was raised as a unit of the I. A.

Strength:—Combatants 217 all ranks.

Non-Combatants enrolled 13.

(5) The "Bharatpur Training Platoon" has been reorganised and expanded to "Bharatpur Infantry Training Unit" with company Headquarters and 2 platoons for the maintenance of the Bharatpur Infantry in British India and the J. H. Infantry in the State.

(6) 16 Signallers from the Bharatpur State Forces were transferred to 7th Royal Signal Division, Rawalpindi on 27th October, 1942.

(7) The Bharatpur Government have presented the following arms and equipments:—

(a) Binoculars	22
(b) Prismatic Compasses	6
(c) Articles of Signal Equipment	—
(d) Pistol Revolvers	44
(e) Rifles No. 2 (22 R. F.)	2
(f) Ceiling Fans	12
(g) Table Fans	6

HIS HIGHNESS' PERSONAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES OF THE STATE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE CROWN.

His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur State holds the Rank of Captain in the Central India Horse and that of Colonel-in-Chief in the State Army. He has placed at the disposal of the Crown, all men and material resources of this State.

One of the brothers of the Ruler is a Captain in the Second Royal Lancers and another is Flight Captain in the India Air Forces.

National War Front. Propaganda in the State is mainly carried out by the National War Front and a bimonthly journal "Sahyog" is issued of which about 1,100 copies are being supplied in and outside the State.

The National War Front organisation is run through non-official agency. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been very gracious to honour this public organisation since its beginning, May, 1942, by agreeing to be its Leader. The Deputy Leader Th. Desh Raj is assisted by the non-official Sectional and Tehsil Leaders appointed from various tehsils. A grant of Rs. 3,400 has been sanctioned to meet out its expenses and a Official Organiser has been appointed to help in the National War Front activities.

170 meetings were held throughout the State in the year by Sectional Leaders while the Tehsil Leaders made extensive tours in their respective tehsils. The Dewan Sahib took special interest in the National War Front activities and presided over 11 meetings held in different tehsils. Several other meetings were presided over by Ministers. Mr. R. W. Parkes, I. C. S., then Regional Organiser, National War Front, Rajputana also visited Bharatpur and presided over two big meetings held at Bayana and Weir. The interest of the public is maintained by songs, dialogues and humorous talks during the meetings.

The Official Organiser attended the opening ceremony of the National War Front Exhibition Rake at Jodhpur where representatives from other States were also invited to visit the function. The Exhibition Rake made its halts at Bharatpur, Helak, Nadbai and stayed for seven days in the territory of the State. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur along with all the Durbaries and Gazetted Officers of the State also inspected them. The train evoked great enthusiasm among the people. The Commanding Officer of the Field Artillery Training Centre, Muttra very kindly sent a detachment to give Military Shows at the Railway Station during the days of the Exhibition Rake's halts at Bharatpur, which increased the interest of the public. Interesting Demonstrations of tanks and Armoured Cars were displayed by the Indian Artillery Corps at Dig and Bharatpur. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Political Agent and the Dewan Sahib together with other State Officers witnessed the demonstration at Bharatpur. At both places the public attended the function in thousands. After the show at Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib exhorted his people on the microphone for more intensive recruiting. The Rajputana National War Front Mobile Unit visited the Bharatpur State for 8 days and displayed its shows in various tehsils. At every place the shows by the Mobile Unit were performed quite successfully as the public attended them in great number.

Besides the other public activities, the National War Front dramas were staged for four days during Shri Jaswant Show and Cattle Fair. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur honoured and encouraged the functions by his presence. The public were admitted free of charge and the gathering swelled in thousands every night. Through the kindness of the Recruiting Officer of Delhi area, the services of publicity-van equipped with loudspeaker and 35 M. M. Film projector displayed two shows at Bharatpur and Dig respectively. About 2690 posters were arranged to be posted in towns and villages of the State. 210 calenders and other pamphlets and literature received from the Central Office National War Front from time to time, were also carefully distributed among the public.

In accordance with the policy of the Indian Headquarters the organisation assists not only in winning the war, but also the peace after the conclusion of the war. The Bharatpur National War Front is very active in promoting Rural Reconstruction, development of cottage industry, relief of indebtedness and Grow More Food.

War Effort by Ladies. Ladies of the State have formed a work party, consisting of about 30 ladies, and have been sending comforts through the Rajputana Red Cross. During the year under report, 8 Units of finished Red Cross materials containing 271 articles and a consignment of knitted woollen garments were sent. Under the instructions of the President, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, who has been taking a great interest and an active part in the work of the Party, a donation of Rs. 5,000 was sent to the Honorary Secretary, Simla to purchase woollen garments through the Supply Department. During the Red Cross Week in February, 1944, a Drama was staged and a large sum collected and sent. Sale of Cards under the Stamp Card Scheme was also undertaken.

Assistance in Accommodation. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur placed at the disposal of the Government of India his magnificent Palace at Sear for War as War refugee Camp, and three State Homes at Agra for military purposes.

Soldiers and their dependents. A number of concessions have been granted to the soldiers on active service or for ex-soldiers on return and for their families as under:—

1. a. Their services for the period of the War, will be treated as on deputation from State Service and they will be permitted to hold a lien on their substantive appointments in State service.

b. Their services in the War will count towards pensions in this State whether they draw pension or gratuity from the British Indian Army or not. They will, however, not earn leave right in this State for service in the War.

c. War Service will count for seniority and increment in the State service on return.

d. Further in the case of educated persons, active service on the front will be reckoned as an additional qualification for the post for which they offer themselves on return from the war. As a result of these concessions, a few Doctors and Clerks in State Service have joined War appointments and some also offered to join them.

2. a. Land Revenue of serving soldiers is collected through the Tehsil Staff.

b. The Revenue and the Co-operative Departments officers are required to make enquiries from the members of the families of the serving soldiers and to note the result in registers, maintained for the purposes in each village in order to arrange for the redress of their grievances, if any.

3. a. Children of serving soldiers are exempted from payment of school and College fees

b. Special scholarships are given to children and dependants of soldiers.

4. About 20 legal practitioners have volunteered their free services to help families and dependants of the serving soldiers.

5. Special preference is being given in appointments to the dependants of serving soldiers.

6. An order has been issued that the period spent by a person in active service after being attached to the Force shall be excluded for commuting the age for recruitment for any service after the War.

7. Indian Army reservists employed in the State when called to colours during the present War are allowed to hold a lien on their civil appointments.

8. The levy of absence fees is waived for the duration of war from such Muafidars (Assignees of land Revenue) as get themselves enlisted in the Army.

9. Import and Export duties have been waived on all War aid material which is being brought into the State for making clothes for the Army or manufacture of other Military equipments.

10. Preference is given to persons, giving largest numbers of recruits in selection for Numberdarships and Zaidarships.

11. The strength of the Nabalig platoon of this State has been doubled in order to provide increased facilities for sons of serving soldiers.

12. Bharatpur Army Benevolent Fund has been created and Rs. 2,00,000 credited to it.

13. Junior Red Cross activities are organised in all Middle Schools.

14. The teachers, Patwaris and the priests have been asked to help the families of the soldiers on active service by reading and writing their letters, telegrams, Money Orders and applications free of charge.

15. The Director of Public Instructions has been appointed Education Liason Officer.

Food Front. Since the beginning of control on food grains 28,000 tons have been made available for supply to deficit areas.

The principal centres to which they were supplied are:—

Ajmer, Kishan Garh, Jhalawar, Abu, Bikner, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Dewas Junior, Indore, Ratlam, Mhow, Sitamau, Baroda, Beawar, Palitana, Rajkot, Morvi, Mysore, Jammagar, U. P., Bombay, Bengal.

13. *State Sailors' Soldiers' & Airmen's Board Bharatpur.* *Composition.* Khan Sahib, Mufti M. Yaqub Khan, Civil Defence Minister continued as President of the Board till 31st July 1944. Rao-Bahadur, Th. Hakim Singh, Revenue Minister became President from the 1st August 1944.

Lt-Col. J. G. Gibson, M. C., Officer Commanding, Bharatpur State Forces became Vice President during the year.

Th. Brijendra Singh, was succeeded by Captain Ramji Lal, on the 15th May 1944 as Secretary.

The President of the Bar Association was appointed an ex-officio member.

Expenditure. (a) Office. The budget for the office has been increased from Rs. 1,860 to Rs. 3,460, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,700, has been sanctioned by the Rajputana Indian Sailors', Soldiers' & Airmen's Board Mt. Abu, and Rs. 1,760 has been sanctioned by the Bharatpur Government.

(b) Local committees. There are ten local committees presided by the Tehsildars concerned at their Tehsil head quarters.

Welfare Workers. There are 8 welfare workers for ten Tehsils. The Expenditure of the local committees and welfare workers amounting to Rs. 4,210, is paid by the C. L. O. Ajmer.

Meetings of the Board. Four quarterly meetings were held on the 15th January, 15th April, 22nd July, and 21st October. 1944 Lt-Col. B. L. Cole, C. L. O. Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana, attended the 1st & 3rd meetings.

Quarterly meetings of the local committees were held in the Tehsil head quarters at Bharatpur, Kumher, Deeg, Kaman, Pahari, Nagar, and Bayana in the presence of A. C. L. O. Ajmer, Captain K. Bahadur Singh, and Secretary, S. S. S. & Airmen's Board Bharatpur.

Relief. 28 cases of relief were submitted to the Secretary R. I. S. S. & A. Board Mt. Abu. In 11 cases relief was granted during the year from the various charitable Funds. The remaining cases are under consideration.

Scholarships. 10 applications for scholarships have been submitted to the Secretary, R. I. S. S. & A. B. Mt. Abu. They are still under consideration.

K. G. R. I. M. School. Two students were recommended for the admission in the K. G. R. I. M. School Ajmer. One of them has been rejected and the other case is still under consideration.

Pension Claims. 71 Family pension and pension claims were received, 62 of them have been forwarded to the proper authorities and 9 remained under investigation.

Petitions. 1405 petitions belonging to the soldiers and their families were received and investigated by the Board.

Miscellaneous papers. 3557 papers were dealt with.

Bharatpur Army Benevolent Fund. The Bharatpur Army Benevolent Fund has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

14. *Post War Planning.* A provisional Post War Development Plan for the State was issued vide Extra Ordinary Gazette dated 24th December, 1943. In order to investigate each item and to work out details and prepare necessary plans and estimates of cost and training of personnel, the following Committees were appointed. These Committees were given powers to add to the items on the Plan and also to appoint Sub-Committees and to coopt members. Meetings of

each Committee were held from time to time and the items which were recommended or were possible for immediate adoption, were executed during the year under report. Details of these items have been given in the relevant chapters of the report.

NAME OF THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

1. Public Works Committee.
2. Trade & Commerce Committee.
3. Agricultural Committee.
4. Social Services Committee.
5. (1) Education Committee.
- (2) Medical & Public Health Committee.

Provisional Plan.

1. Public Works.

- (1) A metre gauge railway from Bharatpur to Alwar *via* Dig, Kaman and Pahari 100 miles. It is understood that the Alwar Government are agreeable to such a line as a joint undertaking of the two States.
- (2) (i) Asphalting of Bharatpur—Jaipur road.
(ii) Asphalting of Bharatpur—Bayana road.
(iii) Metalled pucca roads between:—
 1. Bharatpur—Rupbas.
 2. Weir—Bhusawar.
 3. Bhusawar to Jaipur road.
 4. Nadbai to Nagar.
 5. Sikri bund to Pahari.
 6. Bayana to Rupbas.
- (3) Bridges across the Gambhir near Bayana and across the Banganga on the Jaipur road.
- (4) Converting of emergency landing ground near Bharatpur into a pucca aerodrome.
- (5) Inclusion of Bharatpur in the Upper Jumna & Upper Ganges projects of irrigation.
- (6) Inclusion of Bharatpur in the Jumna-Ganges Electrical Grid.
- (7) Protected water-supply for Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana.
- (8) Removal of congestion in Bharatpur City and laying out the extensions.
- (9) Development of the mica, galena and barytes mines and the Stone Quarries.
- (10) Anti-malarial works in Bharatpur and Dig particularly and throughout the State generally.

2. Trade & Commerce.

- (1) A Joint Stock Bank for the State.
- (2) Reduction in the rate of interest in the post-war period to facilitate private development activity.
- (3) Liquidation of the State Loan before that date.
- (4) Accumulation of the Post-War Development Fund (Rs. five lacs have been credited so far).
- (5) Propaganda among zamindars to redeem their mortgages.
- (6) Heavy Chemical Industry to utilise brine.
- (7) Oil Mills to crush oil-seeds of the State.
- (8) Paper & Board Mill to utilise grass in the State.
- (9) Glass Factory to use the sand and alkali in the State.
- (10) Dyes manufacture from barytes and other ochres.
- (11) A Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill to supplement the cotton cultivation under Kishan Sagar.

- (12) Sugar Factory to crush sugar-cane grown under Kishan Sagar.
- (13) A Cigar & Cigarette Factory to utilise tobacco grown in the southern tehsils.
- (14) Tinning of milk and butter.
- (15) Fruit Canning.
- (16) Egg Products.
- (17) Development of Essential Oil Industry for Khus, flowers and aromatics, namely fenugreek, cumin-seed.
- (18) Improvement of agricultural markets

3. Agriculture.

- (1) Training of demonstrators.
- (2) Continuous work on improvement of seed.
- (3) Intensive cultivation of garden produce, aromatics and flowers.
- (4) Intensive training and propaganda in the conservation of manures.
- (5) Api-culture.
- (6) Cultivation of lac.
- (7) Extension of cultivation of sugar-cane, long staple cotton and tobacco under Kishan Sagar.
- (8) Crop Insurance similar to Dewas Scheme.
- (9) Intensive effort at improvement of Mewati and Deshi cattle.
- (10) Improvement of goat and sheep breeding.
- (11) Poultry farms.
- (12) Provision of five more Veterinary dispensaries.
- (13) Reclamation of saline tracts.
- (14) Reclamation of sandy areas by temporary bunds and planting of reeds.
- (15) Intensive afforestation of uncultivable areas and release of cultivable areas from plantation, forests and grass-farms.

4. Social Services.

- (1) Ophthalmic Hospital for Bharatpur.
- (2) Opening of 10 more dispensaries.
- (3) Opening of 10 Maternity Homes.
- (4) Provision of 30 mid-wives.
- (5) Creation of a Public Health Department.
- (6) Permanent Red Cross Work including Junior Red Cross.
- (7) Development of the College at Bharatpur and institution of technical classes.
- (8) Two High Schools at Dig and Bayana.
- (9) Girls' High School at Bharatpur.
- (10) Adult Literacy Campaign.
- (11) Development of Libraries.

Chapter II—Finance & Audit Department.

1. The Finance Department continued in the Dewan's portfolio. Rai Sahib Chanbey Yad Ram, B. A., Accountant General & Financial Secretary became a Minister from the 4th August 1944 and was succeeded by Pandit Brij Ballabh Sharma, M. A., B. Com., previously Deputy Accountant General.

2. The financial results of the year are shown in Appendix I. The total income of the State including the assigned revenues amounted to Rs. 70,41,384 which constitutes a record for this State. This is an increase of Rs. 20,03,805 over the income of Rs. 50,37,579 in the preceding year. This was principally due to good rainfall followed by bumper crops in both the Kharif and Rabi harvests accompanied by high prices. Almost the entire current revenue demand was realized together with water rate and a major portion of Taccavi loans. A substantial increase of Rs. 19,88,075 was realized from Customs & Excise. Another noticeable increase was under Junglat & Shikar of Rs. 63,578 due to the development of Khus Industry. Interest which was a debit entry till now became a credit entry during the year, yielding Rs. 71,015, owing to liquidation of the State Debt and investment of surplus.

3. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 70,40,761 against Rs. 48,36,259 in the preceding year resulting in an increase of Rs. 22,04,502. Of this a sum of Rs. 16,93,559 represents repayment of debt and Rs. 15,64,949 were credited to various funds. The expenditure on Government departments and services amounted only to Rs. 37,82,253. The principal increase of Rs. 4,30,496 as compared with 1941-42 occurred under 'Public Works' owing to construction and repairs of roads and construction of new Bunds and repairs of old Bunds and Buildings. The other increases were under Debt Services 3,30,488 (due to State loan having been liquidated finally), Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti 15,455 and Rural Reconstruction 31,783. A sum of Rs. 1,09,142 was paid as Dearness Allowance to the officials drawing salaries upto Rs 100. A flat rate increase of Re. 1 was paid to inferior servants. The assignment of Customs and Salt revenues for the Morvi loan ceased as the entire loan is repaid.

4. Of the four Funds; viz. Shri Maharaj Kumari Marriage, General Relief, Development and Army Benevolent the last three were substantially increased during the year. A fifth Fund viz. Panchayat Fund has since been created with Rs. 1 Lakh, in order to develop Panchayats in the State. The position of these funds is detailed below:-

	Sanctioned Total Rs.	Withdrawn for Morvi Debt.	Amount in State Shri Krishna Bank.
Shri Maharaj Kumari			
Marriage Fund	5,00,000	—	5,00,000
General Relief Fund	5,00,000	—	5,00,000
Development Fund	20,00,000	14,50,000	5,50,000
Army Benevolent Fund	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
Panchayat Fund	1,00,000	—	1,00,000
Total Rs.	33,00,000	14,50,000	18,50,000

All the funds aggregating to Rs. 33,00,000 have been paid in full but Rs. 14,50,000 has been withdrawn for expediting liquidation of the Morvi Loan. This amount will be repaid to the funds in the next and succeeding years at not less than four Lakhs of rupees a year. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is invested for "Ceremonies, in the Ruling Family and Rasam Beohar".

5. Relief to the sufferers of fire was given to the extent of Rs. 1,135.

6. The following grants and reliefs to the sufferers were paid by the Government during the year:—

1. All India Relief Fund (Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy)	Rs. 5,000
2. Bengal Relief Fund (Besides 40 tons of gram)	255
3. Secretary, the Serve India, Travancore Relief Centre, Alleppey	500
4. Anti-Locust Scheme, Govt. of India	804
5. Jat Boarding House Lashkar	500
Total	Rs. 7,059

7. The accounts of almost all the State departments were inspected during the year under report. A few cases of irregularities and overpayments were reported to the administrative authorities concerned. As a result of these inspections, demands to the extent of Rs. 125 were effected.

8. The system of pre-audit continued to work well and resulted in the disallowances of sums aggregating Rs. 22,627 from the bills for payment by various departments of the State. A sum of Rs. 414 was also recovered in post-audit.

9. On the close of the audit of the year's accounts the appropriation accounts were drawn up and sanctioned by Council. The result is exhibited in Appendix I.

10. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,64,157.

2. STATE SHRI KRISHNA BANK.

In the year 1943-44 the Bank remained under the charge of the Accountant General and Financial Secretary, and the Deputy Accountant General continued to work as Manager, Shri Krishna Bank. Loans to the Co-operative Societies granted during the year amounted to Rs. 3,47,592 against Rs. 5,53,816 and loans to individuals amounted to Rs. 74,834 against 1,10,143 in the previous year. The realisations from the co-operative societies were as under:—

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Principal	Rs. 3,81,591-5-6	4,22,259-14-7
Interest	75,514-3-0	74,544-9-3

2. Bumper harvests accompanied by favourable prices enabled the Societies to pay off their debts to a much larger extent than in the previous year and to borrow less than the previous year.

3. Recoveries from individuals were as under:—

	1942-43.	1943-44.
Principal	Rs. 74,449-14-0	1,00,518-12-6
Interest	7,921-11-6	12,584-9-3

4. The recovery of larger amounts of loan was due to the continuance of food grain loans scheme to the State employees on a pay of Rs. 75 or less. These loans are being recovered by easy instalments.

5. Under the Savings Deposits Receipts Scheme, a sum of Rs. 26,200 was deposited by various individuals.

6. The compulsory Savings Deposits Scheme brought in a sum of Rs. 18,995 during the year under report and is still continuing. Both these deposits earn an interest at 4% per annum.

7. The rate of interest on Fixed Deposits has now been revised to 4% for 5 years, $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 3 years, 3% for 2 years and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 1 year. With the liquidation of the State debt, the interest charged by the State to Shri Krishna Bank has been reduced from 6 to 4% and the interest on loans by Shri Krishna Bank to Co-operative Societies from 10% to 7%.

8. The fixed deposits rose from 9,26,528 in the previous year to Rs. 25,80,041 which include Government Funds to the extent of Rs. 18,60,000.

The current account deposits amount to Rs. 1,32,216 against Rs. 3,72,420 in the previous year.

Chapter III—Revenue Department.

1. LAND REVENUE.

Personnel. Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, a retired Additional Commissioner of U. P. continued to hold charge of the Revenue Minister with Syed Dayam Hussain and B. Raghunath Singh as Collectors Bharatpur and Dig circle respectively.

General. The administrative units of the State continued unaltered.

Touring of Officers. The Revenue Minister was out on tour for 71 days, while the Collector Dig and Bharatpur for 161 and 112 days as against 162 and 88 days in the preceding year. The touring done by the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars has been satisfactory.

Rainfall. The following statement gives details of rainfall by months for the year as a whole :—

RAINFALL STATEMENT.

Month and Year.	Bharatpur.	Rupbas.	Bayana.	Weir.	Nadbai.	Dig.	Nagar.	Kaman.	Pahari.	Kumher.	Average.
November, 1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1943	...	...	...	06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1944	1'69	'68	'44	1'11	1'69	2'75	2'20	2'45	1'95	2'30	1'72
February ..	1'09	'19	'80	'52	'32	'37	'53	'99	'84	'99	66
March ..	'82	1'76	1'71	'94	1'34	'69	1'83	1'28	2'24	'70	1'33
April ..	'29	...	'26	'39	'15	'08	'30	'35	'37	...	'22
May ..	...	...	'48	...	2'48	...	...	...	...	...	'29
June ..	2'85	3'26	1'63	1'51	2'56	3'00	2'65	2'57	1'39	1'54	2'29
July ..	11'58	5'90	9'40	11'38	8'02	9'50	5'55	7'07	4'69	13'46	8'60
August ..	9'24	6'53	6'69	4'78	5'83	4'54	4'30	14'45	6'54	7'25	7'01
September ..	3'20	...	'78	1'38	2'69	2'51	3'30	2'19	'80	...	1'68
October ..	...	...	...	1'17	'40	2'24	2'50	2'50	'78	'45	1'00
Total.	30'76	18'32	21'99	23'24	25'48	23'44	23'16	33'85	19'60	26'69	24'65

The highest rainfall 33.85 inches was recorded at Kaman and the lowest 18.32 inches, at Rupbas. The total average rainfall recorded was 24.65 inches as against the normal average of 24.53. On the whole, it was normal everywhere except in Rupbas and Pahari Tehsils.

Crops. The total cultivated, sown and matured areas, together with the percentage of 'Sown' to 'Cultivated' and of 'Matured' to 'Sown' during the year under report are tabulated below. Corresponding figures for the preceding year as well as the preceding quin-quennium are also shown.

Details.	1943-44			1942-1943.			Average area for 5 years from (1937-38 to 42-43.)		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
Total area	...	...	31,55,460	...	...	31,55,460	...	...	31,55,460
Actual cultivated area	12,55,877	7,49,810	20,05,687	13,08,557	6,43,049	19,51,903	11,45,070	6,09,156	16,54,226
Sown area	12,51,380	9,51,409	22,02,789	13,38,861	9,86,759	23,25,620	11,60,356	7,68,906	19,29,262
Percentage of sown area over cultivated	100	129	110	101	153	119	101	126	116
Matured Area	11,51,396	8,70,565	20,21,961	10,73,957	8,65,208	19,39,165	8,70,207	6,56,229	15,26,436
Percentage of matured area over sown area	92	91	92	81	90	84	75	85	80

Rabi 1944. In the beginning with the failure of winter rains during the months of November and December, the prospects of the Rabi harvest became very gloomy, but during the month of January, there was wide spread rainfall ranging from .44 cents in Bayana to 2.75 at Dig, which was of great assistance to the standing crops. This was, however, followed by heavy rains in the month of March, which had a very adverse effect on the crops. High winds which blew in the first week of March and hailstorms with rain which fell in the last week of March in several areas caused considerable loss to the standing as well as the harvested crops with the result that production of grains was much reduced.

The sown area was, 9,51,409 bighas as against 9,86,759 bighas in the preceding year and out of this only 91 per cent was matured.

Kharif Crops. Inspite of indifferent monsoon, people had sown 10,51,102 bighas as against 11,34,457 bighas in the preceding year. As a result of standing orders and instructions from the Government of India, the area sown under cotton crop has been reduced from 6,864 to 2,027 bighas, which means a reduction by more than 30 per cent as desired by that Government. Due to uneven distribution of rains, the condition of crops was not satisfactory in the beginning, but the late rains in October proved useful. The Kharif crop on the whole was still below the average. The result of the collections dependent on it will be referred to in the next financial year.

Harvests of the whole year. For the year as a whole, the sown area was 20,02,511 as against 23,25,620 bighas in the preceding year. Out of this nearly 94 matured as against 84 per cent in the pre-

ceding year. Although the sown area was far less than the preceding year, the percentage of matured area was higher than that of the last year.

Land Revenue Collections. The normal demand due, the amount remitted and suspended, the net amount fixed for realisations and that actually realised together with the balance left over in Kharif 1943 and Rabi 1944 are given below. The results of Kharif 1944, will be referred to in the next year's report.

Particulars.	Demand.	Re-mitted.	Suspend-ed.	Net demand.	Realised.	Balance.
Revenue	21,62,174	81,500	67,941	20,42,733	20,38,958	3,775
Cesses	1,40,860	1,309	....	1,39,551	1,39,507	44
Arrears	4,07,101	732	1,54,321	2,52,018	2,17,909	34,139
Total	27,10,135	83,541	1,92,262	24,34,332	23,96,374	37,958

Remissions & Suspensions. A sum of Rs. 81,500 was remitted from Kharif 1943 land revenue demand. A sum of Rs. 1,92,262 was suspended out of the Revenue Demand. These suspensions were given in villages in which the Danger Rate of the incidence of land revenue on the area matured had been exceeded.

Relief Measures. The following are the details of the Taccavi advanced and other relief given during the year under report. The objects for which the money was advanced are also shown.

Particulars.	Bharatpur.	Dig.	Total.
Repairs of wells	200	800	1,000
Construction of new wells	2,425	1,150	3,575
Construction of Kham wells	160	....	160
Charas, Barat & Seeds	603	215	818
Purchase of bullocks	9,155	8,380	17,535
Hire of ploughs	...	....	....
Redemption of mortgages	2,230	2,257	4,487
Paying off the debts of Bohras	500	....	500
Fire-works Relief	3,908	780	4,688
Miscellaneous, Hailstorm	750	3,405	4,155
Total	18,931	16,987	35,918

The total money advanced was Rs. 35,918 as against Rs. 75,456. Lower demand for loan was due to better economic condition of the agriculturists.

Live Stock. The cattle enumeration conducted in the year under report shows a total of 5,77,064 as against 6,24,346 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 47,282 head of cattle. The decrease is due to larger sales at the times of fairs held in the State, and consequent greater exports on account of better prices available in the adjoining districts. The breed of cattle available in the State is still very poor, although there is a definite tendency towards its improvement. The Mewat breed is the best local breed. Slaughter of animals has been banned on Mondays and Fridays, while some restrictions have been placed on the slaughter of other animals following the policy of the Govt. of India. This would now help to preserve cattle wealth in the State to a great extent.

Ploughs and carts. The number of ploughs was 51350 as against 51170 and of carts 8848 as against 8814. The number of both of these is practically stationary. This is inadequate in view of the increased demands on ploughs to grow more food grains and on transport due to shortness of motor and other vehicles.

Prices. The prices of the principal food grains in seers per rupee during the main harvesting months are compared below with those of the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Articles.	June 1943.		June 1944.		October 1943.		October 1944.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat	5	—4,5-2	3	— 2	5	—4,5-2	4	—6
Barley.	7	—8,7-12	7	—14	7	—4,7-8	6	—14
Gram.	7	—4,7-2	7	— 2	6	—12,7-0	7	—10
Bajra.	7	—12,8 4	8	— 2	8	—8,8-12	7	—14
Jowar.	8	—1,8-8	8	— 2	8	—12,9-0	7	—14
Oil-seeds	11	—8,11-10	11	—13	14	—12,14-14	11	—13

There was not any marked difference in the prices in the month of June but they were slightly higher in October.

Wages. Agricultural labour was procurable to a limited extent at the rates mentioned below.

Adult male.	from Re. 1/- to Re 1/4/-
Female.	„ -/10/- to -/12/-
Boys & girls	„ -/6/- to -/8/-

Most of the labour has migrated to British Indian districts as the rates of wages available there are higher than prevailing here. Appreciable difficulty was felt in procuring labour for agricultural operations. Although the rates of carts have been raised to Re. 1 per bullock per day, carts were not available partly on account of non-availability of labour and partly on account of greater demands for vehicles.

Sairaba and Canal Irrigation. (a) *Irrigation from the State Bunds and canals.* The total area irrigated during the year was 423697 bighas as against 835170 bighas in the preceding year, bringing an income of Rs. 2,71,321 as against Rs. 3,88,809. The previous year was an extraordinary year due to heavy rains resulting in satisfactory flood all over the State. The agriculturists have been encouraged to bring more area under cultivation and to sow food grains in preference to other crops by charging no water rate for the first year on such areas.

(b) *Irrigation from British Indian canals.* The area irrigated from British Indian canals was 4718 bighas as against 4321 in the previous year and the water rates paid into British India Treasury amounted to Rs. 6334 as against Rs. 6060

Natural and other calamities. (1) There was no extra-ordinary calamity in the shape of floods, or frost, but hail-storm caused heavy losses in certain areas.

(2) May and June were intensely hot and dry and the number of accidents by fire was, therefore, larger than in the preceding year as will appear from the following figures:—

Year.	Villages affected.	No of accidents.	Estimated loss of property.	Loss of human lives.	Loss of animals.
1942-43	105	123	76,483	1	69
1943-44	124	278	1,74,705	1	25

All the fires were accidental excepting a few, which were caused by the sparks from engines of Railway trains. The sufferers were given adequate relief in the form of taccavi and also by granting relief from the General Relief Fund which was started last year for meeting such exigencies.

Disposal of State lands. The area under Kham management in the beginning of the year was 61164 bighas and that which newly came under its management during the year was 4048, thus bringing the total to 65242 bighas. Out of this 14924 bighas were allotted permanently and the balance continues under the management of the Government. 304 cases were dealt with as against 307 in the preceding year. The permanent allotments related mainly to the concessions given to the Zemindars for breaking new land for cultivation in order to help the "Grow More Food grains' Campaign".

Economic condition of the Zemindars. The economic condition of the agriculturists has much improved on account of better prices available for their agricultural produce. It is hoped that their condition will improve further and will be made permanent by the compulsory redemption of mortgages of agricultural lands Act which has recently been introduced in the State. Full advantage has also been taken by the Zemindars, of the existence of Debt conciliation Boards. Conciliation was effected in 391 cases during the year under report.

Working of the Revenue Courts. (a) *Original suits.* Statement Nos. II and III show the number of original cases and execution proceedings instituted, decided and left undisposed of at the end of the year under report. The following is a brief summary.

Particulars.	St.	Opening Balance.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Original suits.	1942-43	260	607	867	693	174
"	1943-44	177	997	1174	1102	72
Execution.	1942-43	42	290	332	251	81
"	1943-44	81	306	387	368	19

The disposal, both of the original suits and execution, was not only larger in this year than in the preceding one but was also prompt and satisfactory. The litigants are now required to fill the 12 years abstract along with the plaint like the Fard Intikhab and this saves much time and labour, both of the litigants and courts.

Appellate work. The following is a brief summary of the appellate work.

	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Revenue Minister	..	173	173	171	2
Collector Bharatpur.	3	48	51	45	6
Collector Dig.	2	30	32	32	...

Revenue Settlement. The first Revised Settlement which was for a period of 5 years only, was conducted in the year 1931. The proposals were revived again and sanctioned in 1936. The Revenue Settlement in the State follows the Punjab system and was sanctioned by the Government of India during the Minority Administration.

Revenue Record Work. (a) The programme of quadrennial Jamabundis was duly adhered to. Instructions were issued again to dispose of the mutations at the spot.

(b) **Subordinate Field Staff.** The crop inspection was done in time. The field staff has discharged its duties efficiently.

Supervision by Superior Revenue Officers. Inspite of heavy additional duties which the War has imposed on them, a mention of which was made in the last year's report and the realisation of the dues of other State Departments, all the Officers discharged their duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

(1) *The Bharatpur State Village Marketing Act No. I of 1940.* On account of the reasons stated in the last year's report, these markets could not work promptly. Therefore, no improvement and change has taken place in the number of the rural markets.

(2) *Redemption of mortgages Act of 1931.* 266 cases were instituted in the year under report. Out of these 264 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of only two. These would now be dealt with in accordance with the Compulsory Redemption of Mortgage of Agricultural Land Act, 1944.

(3) *Revenue Code for the Bharatpur State Amendment Act No. II, of 1944.* In order to protect Agricultural land from attachment and transfer under the decrees of the Civil Courts, the above amendment to the Revenue Code was enforced in the year under report.

FOOD GRAINS SUPPLY AND PRICE CONTROL.

1. The systematic control over prices and export enforced last year continued in the year under report. In order to control more effectively the Civil supplies section was separated on 15-4-44 from the foodgrains and placed under a Controller of Civil Supplies.

2. The Bharatpur Government Foodgrain Control Order 1943 was revised on 25-4-44 and again on 7-10-44.

3. As in the last year, direct purchases were made at various Tehsils and surpluses in grain were stocked at different rail heads for export to deficit areas according to allotments intimated by the Director of Food Supplies for Rajputana.

The purchases and exports of food grains made in the year were as below:—

	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Purchases						
1943-44	39,163	1,17,992	22,978	1,16,560	1,12,003	4,08,696
2. Exports						
43-44	57,544	1,12,053	29,329	1,28,007	1,21,751	4,48,684
3. Local sales						
43-44	6,869	3,465	17,226	....	....	27,560
4. Balance	7,242	63,188	2,341	1,586	261	74,618

4. The State is deficit in Rice. Only 59 tons of rice was allotted from the Punjab. This was considerably short of the State's requirements.

5. Meetings of the Supply and Price Committee were held in Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Kotah in January, April, September and October.

In the meeting at Bikaner, Revenue Minister took part and at Alwar the Revenue Minister and the Director of Food Supplies, Bharatpur were present. At Udaipur, the Director of Food Supplies represented the Bharatpur State. The question of priority in transport was stressed in the meeting.

The Dewan accompanied by the Director of Food Supplies, Bharatpur attended the Supply Committee meeting at Kotah. The Director of Food Supplies attended also a meeting convened at Ambala for consideration of check on smuggling.

6. In order to prevent smuggling special Police for patrolling was deputed for frontier patrol. Under the Food Control Order, 94 cases were challaned in the courts and conviction obtained in 39 cases. 41 cases were under trial at the end of the year.

7. Civil Supplies Section. The following Orders were issued during the year:—

1. Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention, Ordinance.
2. Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order.
3. Foot Wear Control Order, 1944.
4. The Vegetable Oils & Oilcakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
5. Spice (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
6. Dyes & Chemical Control Order, 1944.

8. To keep strict supervision and rigidly enforce the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, a Marketing Inspector and a Supervisor have been solely deputed from May, 1944. 23 cases of infringing the orders were detected. 21 were challaned. 8 cases resulted in conviction. 4 cases were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence and 9 cases were pending at the close of the year.

To check black marketing in cloth, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay placed restrictions over the manufacturers whereby they could supply cloth only to such dealers who had been their customers in the past. Since the Bharatpur dealers had mostly made their purchases from Agra and Delhi through Commission Agents, they could not make any purchases from the mills as their names were not recorded with the mills as their customers. Scarcity of cloth therefore ensued. Zonal quota for the deficit areas has now been fixed and attempts are being made to come to some details for individual quotas.

9. Standard Cloth is being regularly received and is sold at the control rates fixed by the Civil Supplies Department. Since the public had to face some inconvenience in securing permits for purchasing Standard Cloth, the permit system was abolished from 14th March, 1944. *Per Capita* restriction has also since been removed in order to clear the stocks and every one can purchase Standard Cloth freely now. The number of licensed cloth shops now stands at 246.

A statement showing the receipt and sales of standard cloth during the year under report is given below:—

Standard.	Last year's balance.	Receipts.	Sales.	Balance.
	Yards.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
14	51	1,68,520	1,20,613	47,958

20	205	3,96,680	3,35,680	61,205
40.	145	1,67,648	1,64,448	3,345
Total	401	7,32,848	6,20,741	1,12,508

10. The Sugar Contract for the St. year 1999 (1942-43) given to the Bharatpur Rajya Sugar Syndicate having expired, it was granted in favour of Shri Khand Gur Satya Beopar Samiti Ltd, Bharatpur for the year ending 30th November, 1944. The working was on the whole satisfactory. Though the quota is short of requirements, the State is distributing the stock as best as possible: Prices of Khandasari Sugar, Bura and Bitashas and sweets were also fixed during the year under report.

11. The allotment of Gur from the U. P. was made very late when the winter was half finished. Due to transport difficulties, Gur in sufficient quantities could not be imported. It was decontrolled in the end and there was free movement of it.

12. The salt contract was renewed for another year from 1st February, 1944 in favour of Rai Bahadur Seth Moolchand Nemi Chaud of Ajmer on the previous conditions.

13. On account of limited supplies of Kerosine oil and increased demands, the public is greatly inconvenienced. Recently a little more of kerosine oil was released for civilian consumption and this increased supply alleviated the situation somewhat. Prices of kerosine oil were reduced during the year under report.

14. Since no regular quota of paper for non-government purposes had been fixed, the public experienced great inconvenience.

2. CUSTOMS & EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

General. In addition to the administration of Customs & Excise, the Department also collects octroi duty on behalf of Municipal and Town Boards of the State and certain dues on behalf of the Shri Girraj Gaushala.

Customs. (a) *Chabutras, chowkies and Barrier Gates.* The number of Chabutras, chowkis and barrier gates has continued to be 14, 114 and 18 respectively.

(b) *Changes in the Tariff.* The following changes were made in the year under report.

(i) Export Duty.

	From	To
Oyster seed.	...	-1/- per seer.
Gowar.	-.2/- per Md.	-.4/- per Maund.
Sheep & goats.	Re. 1 per head.	Rs. 5 and again reduced to Rs 2.
Cocks, hens & chickens.	...	-.8/- per bird.
Eggs.	...	-.6/- per dozen.

The export of food-grains and Masina is now banned under the orders of the Government of India. Its export is allowed only under permits from the above Government. A ban on the export of fodder had to be placed as it was feared that the fodder available in the State was not sufficient to meet its local requirements. The ban on the export of raw hides was removed after the Rabi Season was over.

(ii) Imports. In order to encourage cottage industries in the State, import duty on the following raw material was removed:—

1. Wool and yarn.
2. Thread.
3. Leather and hides.
4. Kham iron.
5. Dyes and cloth and muslin.
6. Sandal wood and ivory.

Receipts. With the exception of a few island villages where the right of collection is leased out every year, the income is collected at Chabutras, chowkies and barrier gates. The income in the year under report is compared below with that in the preceding year.

Heads.	Preceding Year.	Year under report.
Imports.	Rs. 1,64,428	Rs. 2,38,317
Exports.	5,90,015	20,51,623
Other sources.	14,062	4,04,118
Total.	Rs. 7,68,505	Rs. 26,94,058
Bones & Saltpetre	Rs. 5,688	Rs. 22,100
		Rs. 1,500
Grand Total	Rs. 7,74,193	Rs. 27,17,658

The income during this year has beaten all previous records. The principal increase under the head "Import", has again been "Machine-cloth and silver & gold". Under the head "Export", the largest increases have occurred under 'Masina' and 'oil seeds' which register an increase of Rs. 7,58,052 over the previous year's figures.

Offences against Customs Laws. The following figures give necessary information.

Head.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
Miscellaneous.	229	4484	4713	4601	112
Smuggling U/S 66.	22	618	640	629	11
Section 188 I. P. C.	4	258	262	254	8
Total.	255	5360	5615	5484	131

Excise. (a) *System of Administration.* The Madras system of Excise Administration continues to be in force in the State. Excisable articles are imported under permit from the Political Agent and are stored in the State ware-houses at Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana. From there, they are issued to the retail licensees.

The total fee from licensees for sale of liquor and excisable drugs and the income from duty are compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Head	St. 1999			St. 2000		
	License fee.	Excise duty with profit.	Total.	License fee.	Excise duty with profit	Total.
Liquor	6412	37472	43884	9751	53513	63264
Drugs with Tobacco	13320	53915	67235	17468	75056	92524
Total.	19732	91387	111119	27219	128569	155788
					Increase	44669

Liquor. Liquor and mythelated spirit is issued in scaled bottles for sale through the licensees. The number of licensees of foreign liquor rose from 1 to 3. The number of licenses issued for the sale of Country Liquor continued to be 34 again this year. The quantity of liquor sold is much greater this year, being 8095 gallons as against 5435 gallons in the preceding year. The abnormal increase seems mostly due to the increased income of the liquor consuming public. The revenue has gone up from Rs. 43,884 to Rs. 63,264. Due to transport restrictions and increasing demands of military and public on the distilleries, great difficulty was experienced in importing the required quantity of liquor. The license granted for establishing a distillery could not materialise to the full extent during the year under report.

(ii) **Excise drugs:**—The number of retail shops continued to be 24, out of which one only was managed departmentally. The following figures show the quantity of various drugs sold during the year under report as compared with those in the preceding year.

Name of drugs.	Quantity sold in the preceding year.			Quantity sold in the year under report.			Increase or decrease.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Opium	22	4	13	20	19	11	1	24	2
Charas	0	7	7	0	1	0	0	6	7
Bhang	53	18	8	70	10	0	+16	31	8
Popy-heads	1	24	15	1	14	11	— 0	10	4

Opium, Charas and Popy-heads have shown a slight decrease, while there was a considerable increase in the consumption of Bhang. The decrease in opium was due to the raising of its price. The income from the sale of these drugs, including excise duty on tobacco, was Rs. 92,524 in the year under report as against Rs. 67,235 in the preceding year.

Two candidates were sent for Excise Training at Nasik this year.

Excise offences:—The following statement gives a summary of various excise offences which have been detected and dealt with during the year under report.

Nature of offence.	Balance.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Balance.	Remarks.
Illegal sale of opium	...	3	3	3	...	Fined Rs. 30/- each.
" " " Bhang	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Charas	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Liquor	3	3	6	6	...	Fined 10/- to Rs. 20/-
" " Popy Heads	...	...	...	...	...	1 week imprisonment.
Total.	3	6	9	9	...	

Total Income & Expenditure. The income and expenditure on the Customs & Excise during the year under report is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:

	Budgetted 1944-45	Actual 1942-43	Actual 1943-44
Income	Rs. 7,50,000	8,85,312	28,73,446
Expenditure	56,150	53,227	1,30,025

Rs. 230 were refunded as against Rs. 706 in the preceding year.

Octroi Duty & Shri Girraj Gaushala. Collections on behalf of Municipal Boards and Shri Girraj Gaushala have been as under,

Head.	Duty collected during the preced- ing year. Rs.	Duty collected during the year under report. Rs.
Municipal Board Bharatpur	44,036	55,278
Municipal Board Dig	13,136	21,320
Sanitary & Town Boards	13,213	29,191
Girraj Gaushala	4,168	6,376
Total	74,553	1,12,165

There has been an increase of Rs. 37,612 which is due to import of larger quantities of goods.

3. FOREST & SHIKAR.

1. **Classification of Forests.** The forests of the State are classed into:—

(i) **RESERVE** including the **GAME PRESERVES** covers an area of 21,113 bighas.

(ii) **PROTECTED FORESTS** cover an area of 2,10,293 bighas.

2. **Administrative Divisions.** The total area of forests and preserves remained in two circles as in the preceding year. viz.

(i) **BHARATPUR CIRCLE** includes forests in the Bharatpur and Dig Tehsils.

(ii) **BARETA CIRCLE** includes forests in the Bayana, Weir, and Rupbas Tehsils.

3. **Concession to the Agriculturists.** In the Protected Forests the villagers are authorised to graze their bonafide cattle, to cut timber for making agriculture implements, and to take surface stone in the construction of wells and buildings. A nominal grazing fee is charged on the cattle belonging to outsiders which this year amounted to Rs. 1,716 as against Rs. 1,547 in the preceding year.

4. **Forest Settlement.** The Forest settlement done by B. Gopi Nath, Tehsildar during the year 1942-43, was passed by the Council of State with the following result:—

The Reserve & Protected Forest areas were duly notified in the Bharatpur State Gazette in Notification No. 60 dated 15th March 1944, under section 1 of the Bharatpur State Forest Act of 1942. The Government directed—

that areas in possession of the Forest Department of which survey and demarcation has not been done so far, be first taken up and expedited and thereafter the actually disputed areas in the blocks already surveyed by the P. W. D. be taken up,

that it was inappropriate to hand back Mandhoni Hill, Alipur and Malpur in view of their impending afforestation,

that these should be planted intensively to prevent sand drift and resulting in silt-logging over vast stretches of useful areas, and

that the concessions might be allowed in protected areas but restricted in the reserves. Accordingly, concessions were sanctioned as follows:—

Cutting of green leaves during drought. This is not allowed as a matter of right but in the year of acute famine and in those years which

are declared by the State as years of acute fodder scarcity, this concession will be granted.

Collection of plums, Peelu, etc. This is a matter of minor importance and left to the discretion of the Junglat Officer in each area.

Restriction of Grazing. The suggestion that rotational system of grazing and formation of coups be resorted to is approved and the Junglat Officer will work out details sympathetically for grazing of camels and goats as the zamindars of the adjoining villages of Kela-Devi hill range mostly depend on cattle grazing.

Fuel. No wood will be allowed to be taken away from reserved forests.

Stone. No stones can be permitted to be removed from reserved forests. But from the protected areas, stone for bonafide agricultural purposes only is already permissible under the Council orders. As for stone required for charitable purposes such as temples, mosques, Dharamshalas, the request should be verified from the Patwari and the Tehsildar, and then the stone would be permitted to be taken.

6. Working Plan. The working plan of the Bharatpur State Forests for 20 years from 1944-45 upto 1963-64 was prepared by the Junglat & Shikar Officer, and has been approved by the Government.

7. Industries. With a view to continue the perfumery industry in the State throughout the year, it has been suggested in the Working Plan report to start Rose and Kewra plantations in the Bareta circle where the climatic conditions suit their growth. To start with an area of 100 bighas will be taken up for Rose plantation in the ensuing year.

(a) Khas Industry. Khas Industry was reorganised during the year under report. The sole contract for the distillation of Khas essential oil was sanctioned in the name of L. Banarsidas Khatri, perfumers of Kanauj who worked 8046 stills and consumed 7314 maunds of Khas for the preparation of Khas essential oil. The total revenue on account of the Royalty for the Khas distillation and sale of raw Khas utilized for the preparation of Khas Tattis amounted to Rs. 56,741 out of which a sum of Rs. 50,293 has been realized. A sum of Rs. 6,448 is still due in respect of supplies made to the American Air Depot.

(b) Rubber Industry. An attempt was made to grow *Cryptostegia Grandiflora* on an extensive scale to start Rubber Industry. But it was dropped due to lack of irrigation. 19 lbs. of seed was sent to the Manager, Madhuri Kund.

(c) Sinks & Pools. Departmental arrangements for the cutting and collection of sinks and pools were made which resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 3,602 and an income of Rs. 5,794 giving a net profit of Rs. 2,192 as against Rs. 1,385 in the previous year.

8. Grazing Fees. Grazing Fees were realized directly by the Junglat and Shikar Department as in the previous years. A sum of Rs. 11,315 was realized as against Rs. 11,867 in the preceding year.

9. Fish Contract. Fishery contract was granted as usual, for catching fish in all the waters except those reserved as Sanctuaries, Fishing Preserves and Sacred places.

10. **Forest Fires.** 7 fires broke out (2 in Bharatpur circle & 5 in the Bareta circle) in the forests of the State affecting an area of about 3,455 bighas.

11. **Forest Offences.** 91 cases of illicit removal of Forest Produce, illicit Grazing and illicit lopping were detected as against 111 in the preceding year. These were eventually compounded for Rs. 252 as against Rs. 216 last year. No case was sent up for trial to the court. The case pending at the close of the previous year ended in discharge.

12. **Sowings.** With a view to utilize the catchment area of Kishan Sagar and to check erosion and the silting up of the lake, Teak plantation was introduced in an area of 10 acres. This will be steadily extended every year. Sowing of Babool seed was also done in block No. 4 of Ghana Keola Dev in pits in an area of about 200 bighas. The seed germinated well and 75% success was obtained.

13. **Financial Results.** The total revenue of both the Forest and Shikar during the year amounted to Rs. 94,492 as against Rs. 31,677. The increase is due to Khas industry and sale of an elephant.

14. **Exhibition of Forest Produce.** The Forest Department took part in the Annual Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition. Adequate arrangements for the sale of fuel wood and charcoal were made and different medicinal herbs and other Forest Produces were exhibited.

SHIKAR.

15. **Duck Shoots.** 3 Duck shoots as detailed below were held in Ghana Keola Deo during the year under report:—

- (i) His Highness' birthday shoot held on 27-11-43 with 46 guns resulted in 902 birds shot.
- (ii) Second shoot held on 30-1-44 with 19 guns resulted in 331 birds shot.
- (iii) Third shoot held on 25-2-44 with 19 guns resulted in 242 birds shot.

16. **Big Game.** The big game shot during the year were as detailed below. All of these were shot by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung:—

Tigers	7
Panthers	4
Sambhar (Stag)	1
Boar	1
Chikaras	2
Crocodiles	6

17. **Shikar Offences.** No Shikar offence occurred during the year under report.

18. **Maintenance of Elephants** Four elephants were maintained by the Junglat and Shikar Department. One of these elephants 'Hira Gaj' was sold for Rs. 4,500 towards the end of the year.

4. GRASS FARMS.

There was an opening balance of 38,646 mds. of hay on 1-11-43. The produce of the year under report was 69,807 mds. Out of the total quantity of 1,08,453 mds., 29,131 mds. hay was sold locally and to the Government Military contractor and 17,433 mds. was supplied to the State Departments and 10,743 mds. was written off as burnt, leaving a balance of 51,145 mds.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. An amount of Rs. 8,039/6/- and Rs. 47,429/1/- on account of *puchchi* and sale of hay respectively were realised. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,210/14/-, leaving a net profit of Rs. 19,257/9/-.

5. CATTLE FAIRS.

The number of Cattle Fairs and *Hats* continued to be 2 and 8 respectively. The following figures will show the income and expenditure in this year and in the preceding year:—

S. No.	Name of Head.	Sambat 1999				Sambat 2000			
		Customs Duty on Cattle.	Other income of Mela Budget.	Total.	Expenditure.	Customs Duty on Cattle.	Other Mela income Budget.	Total.	Expenditure.
1	Bharatpur	27,576	3,214	30,790	5,978	61,409	5,952	67,361	8,985
2	Dig	5,363	450	5,813	617	9,870	566	10,436	2,339
3	Nadbai	4,552	541	5,093	71	5,603	260	5,863	60
4	Rupbas	3,220	325	3,545	65	1,843	138	1,981	78
5	Nagar	510	60	570	58	1,313	83	1,396	70
6	Jhil-ka-bara	248	109	357	55	2,774	231	3,005	62
7	Weir	236	103	342	30	694	137	831	29
8	Kaman	1,067	102	1,169	60	891	109	1,000	63
9	Kumber	891	143	1,034	53	1,275	135	1,410	38
10	Pathrali(Gopalgarh)	19	13	32	30	65	9	74	28
11	Miscellaneous ....	....	....	....	516	....	....	....	556
Total.		43,682	5,063	48,745	7,533	85,737	7,620	93,357	12,303

The income is practically double than it was in the preceding year. It is mostly due to the greater admission of cattle in the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition Bharatpur, which figure has beaten all previous records. The excess in expenditure is due to the general development of all these fairs, particularly the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition and the Cattle Fair at Dig. An Exhibition section was also introduced in the latter this year. The fair at Bharatpur, which is the biggest one held in the State is becoming more and more popular every year. The average price per head of cattle fetched, which is a record one, was Rs. 146-12-3 as against Rs. 111-1-0 in the preceding year.

The all India Cattle Show Society Delhi held the Regional Show of the *Rath* and *Mewat* breeds this year again in the Bharatpur Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair. Rai Sahib M. R. Sharma, the Secretary of the Society visited the show and also helped in judging the cattle of these breeds and distributed not less than Rs. 510 for prizes for them. All the prizes were awarded by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.

Chapter IV—Public Utility Departments.

Medical & Aushadhalayas.

Number of dispensaries. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries under this department at the end of the year was 16. The J. H. I. and Jail Hospitals remained under the direct control of the Commandant J. H. I. and the Superintendent Jail respectively.

Vaccination. The total number of vaccinations performed was 12182 against 14034 last year. The average number of vaccinations

performed by each vaccinator was 761 against 877. Out of 1314 villages of the State 1184 were visited by the Vaccinators against 1208 in the year 1942-43. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 71 pies. 2420 vaccinated children belonging to 272 villages and towns were inspected by the Supervisor of Vaccination during the year under report, against 3345 and 340 children and villages respectively of the preceding year. The decrease is due to S. V's starting for inspection a month later owing to his deputation in the Anti-Malaria work. Moreover, 1245 vaccinated children belonging to 195 villages and towns were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer in comparison to 1373 children and 185 villages of the last year.

Child Welfare Centre. 3646 children were examined by the Lady Health Visitor at their residences against 4832 last year. 35 labour cases were conducted by the Lady Health Visitor and 36 supervised by her against 11 and 11 cases respectively in the previous year. She also inspected 1355 women who were delivered by the City Dais against 612 in 1942-43. The attendance of the children at the Centre was 22998 against 24714 last year. The number of Anti-natal cases attended in the Centre increased from 73 to 139. The Lady Health Visitor visited 2213 Anti-natal cases at their residences against 1990 of the last year. Besides these she visited 616 houses for giving instruction for cleanliness against 607 last year.

A donation of Rs. 300 was received for the Centre from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society Rajputana Provincial Branch Ajmer. The total expenditure of the institution continued at Rs 2,530.

Victoria Orphanage. This also remained under the charge of the Lady Health Visitor. The following are details of the orphans.

1. No. of orphans on roll on 1-11-43	7.
2. No. of orphans admitted during the year	1.
3. „ „ discharged during the year	2.
4. „ „ on roll on 31-10-44	6.

The expenditure of the orphanage decreased from Rs. 1646/10/6 to Rs. 936/15/-.

Vital statistics. The total number of births and deaths of the whole year reported to this office was 9725 and 8793 respectively against 15244 and 7842.

Epidemic diseases. Malaria. The number of cases of Malaria decreased to 34790 cases from 59872 as a result of anti-malaria measures taken during the year. Out of these 14144 and 1490 cases were treated at the Victoria Hospital and Women Hospital against 23204 and 3049 last year.

Small Pox. 10 cases were reported in the Bharatpur City against 5 in the last year. Out of these 3 cases proved fatal. The first case occurred on 15-1-44 and the last case on 28-5-44.

Enteric Group. 22 cases were reported from Bharatpur City with no mortality.

Influenza. 38 cases occurred during the year under report, out of which one proved fatal.

Cholera. Cholera prevailed for 3 months in Bharatpur City and four villages. Two Doctors, besides the health Officer were appointed to visit the cases of cholera at the residences of patients free of charge

to give anti cholera Vaccine injections to the people in all wards. The total number of cases reported are 173 with 56 deaths. The first case occurred on 6-5-44 and the last case on 26-8-44.

Plague. No case of Plague occurred.

Attendance of Out Patients. The attendance of out-patients in all hospitals and dispensaries was 5,86,773 against 6,90,943 last year.

Operations. The number of operations performed in the State was 7,316 against 7,893.

Victoria Hospital. This hospital is a well-equipped Head Quarter Hospital and is a central institution run on upto date lines. Attendance of outpatients during the year numbered 2,1,6061 daily average being 531.72 against 619.07 last year. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,987 excluding repeaters against 2,394 last year. Daily average of all in-patients rose to 105.23 from 100.03 last year and 83.38 in the previous year.

There were 122 patients remaining on 1-11-43 and 1,987 were newly admitted. Of these 1,265 were cured, and 66 relieved. 295 were discharged otherwise and 98 died, leaving 119 at the close of the year. The death percentage was 6.52 against 5.2 last year. The number of operations performed in the hospital was 1441 against 1,624 last year.

The number of X-ray Examinations during the year was 260 against 147 last year.

The use of Ultra-Violet lamp, Medical Diathermy Unit and Surgical Diathermy Unit was also continued as last year. 20 and 10 cases received treatment by Diathermy and Ultra-violet Lamp.

Pathological Section. 1,967 specimen were examined against 3,020 last year.

Anti-rabic Centre. 120 cases were treated at the Centre. Of these, 66 cases received complete treatment and 49 left treatment incomplete. 2 cases were classified as Advice cases and 3 cases remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Special Features. 1. Cholera took a fairly heavy toll during the summer season from May to August 1944. Steps were taken by the Medical Department and the Municipal Board to check the disease.

2. One female candidate was sent for Midwife's training at Ajmer.

3. Four candidates have been sent for Medical Training at Indore from November, 1944.

4. A Red Cross Branch was opened during the year. A separate doctor has been appointed for this work and steps are being taken to get the branch affiliated and registered with the Headquarters at Delhi.

5. Anti-malaria measures were undertaken by the Municipal Board. Doctor Abdul Hai was sent to Delhi for training in the Anti-Malaria work. He and Mr. S. N. Kulshresha were deputed to help the Municipal Board in this work. The Supervisor of vaccination who tours in the villages was supplied with anti-malaria drugs for distribution to villagers.

6. The appointment of a Lady Vaccinator and a Khadima has been sanctioned.

7. The appointment of a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon and of a Matron has also been sanctioned.

8. A Blind Relief Camp was organised at the request of Seth Kailash Chandra at Bhusawar on 20-10-44. Out of 107 cases selected

for operations, 102 cases were cured. The percentage of success was 95. The arrangement for diet and accommodation were made by Seth Kailash Chandra, while the State spent Rs. 400 approximately, for the 12 days of the camp.

9. A very large number of chronic cases of ulcer occurred in the epidemic form throughout the State during the monsoon.

EXPENDITURE. The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,14,184-3-9.

AUSHDHALAYA AND RURAL AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

14 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in rural areas continued to work well.

The total number of patients treated was 2,27,664 as against 1,98,013 last year. The total expenditure incurred was 13,451 as against 8,793 last year.

2. EDUCATION.

Education for the Intermediate classes is imparted at Maharani Shri Jaya Intermediate College which also trains the students for High School Classes and is under the charge of a Principal while the middle class and primary education and the High School at Dig are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. For the High School and Intermediate courses of study the Maharani Shri Jaya Intermediate College and the Government High School Dig are affiliated to the Board of Intermediate and High School Education for Rajputana Central India (including Gwalior) and Ajmer Merwara, while a local Board, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as its Chairman and four other Education Department officers as its Members, prescribe courses of study for the primary and middle classes analogous to the Courses of the Rajputana and U. P. Boards for these classes, and also conduct the final Middle class examinations.

A.—Middle School and Primary Education.

Schools opened. Twenty five new Primary schools, three Middle schools, one new A. V. M. School and one new High School at Dig were established during the year under report. The total number of schools was 218 as against 186 of the previous year.

Standard raised. Vernacular Final School Bayana was converted into a full fledged A. V. Middle School. English Special (VIII) Class was added to the Vernacular Final schools at Nagar, Kaman, Weir, Bhusawar and Nadbai. The State Girls school, Bharatpur was converted into a full fledged Anglo Vernacular Middle School with a view to its being raised to the High School standard in July 1945. Primary schools at Halena, Jaghina and Jurehra were raised to the Vernacular Final standard.

Scholars. The number of scholars in the State schools was 9,825 as against 8,312 of the previous year.

The distribution of scholars into different stages has been as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
(A & B) Preparatory Sections.	3,914	506
(I & II) Lower Primary Section	1,832	152
(III & IV) Upper Primary Section	1,651	115
Middle classes	1,549	52
Sanskrit	13	...
Ayurvedic	14	...
Training School	12	...

Private schools. There were 74 schools as against 92 of the last year and the number on rolls was 2,175 against 2,499 of the preceding year.

Basic education. Basic education has been started in the Anglo Vernacular Middle School, Bharatpur and Dig. Weaving, spinning, carpentry etc. are taught.

Income and Expenditure. The total Income derived from school fees etc. was 5,655 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,24,500. The cost of education per head comes to one rupee per month.

Scholarships The following scholarships were given during the year.

2 scholarships at 4 p. m.	Rs. 8 for Jat Boys.
8 " " 3 "	Rs. 24 " "
1 " " 4 "	Rs. 4 for High School Dig.
4 " " 4 p. m.	Rs. 16 Tehsilwise.
63 " " 3 "	Rs. 189 for Middle, Sanskrit, and Girls schools.
22 " " 2 "	Rs. 44 for Primary and depressed classes.
6 " " 4 "	Rs. 24 for English Middle State girls school.
1 " " 15 "	Rs. 15 for a girl in High school classes
2 " " 20 "	Rs. 40 for students reading in the Agra and St. John's College Agra.
1 " " 30 "	Rs. 30 for degree classes.
4 " " 55 "	Rs. 220 for students reading in Mayo College Ajmere and Scindia College Gwalior.

Public Examination Results.

	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed.
English Middle Examination	135	107
Vernacular Final	288	214
Private	63	46
P. T. C.	8	6
Upper Middle Examination for girls	5	6
Lower Middle " for girls	21	19

Local results. The department examined 5,813 boys and 380 girls of whom 5,482 boys and 364 girls were declared successful respectively.

Female Education. There are 14 girls Primary Schools. One Vernacular Middle school at Dig and one Anglo Vernacular Middle school, at Bharatpur are being raised to High School standard from July, 1945.

The total number of girls students was 825 against 598 of the previous year in the State schools and the number reading in the private institutions was 452 thus making a total of 1,277 against 1,068 of the preceding year.

There is only one private institution for girls "Arya Kanya Vidyalaya, Arya Samaj, Bharatpur" which imparts education upto English Middle.

The number of private girl candidates for the High School Examination was 3, for Upper Middle 10 and for Lower Middle 15 of whom 2, 8 and 10 were declared successful.

Training School. The present training school trains 12 primary school teachers for the P. T. C. examination. Steps are being taken for raising its standard and strength.

Boarding Houses. Free residence is provided in the hostels attached to the Middle schools at Uchchain, Rupbas, Bayana, Weir, Bhusawar, Nadbai, Kumber, Sinsini, Kama, Nagar, Sikri, Jaghina, Pahari, Halena, Training school Bharatpur and Government High school Dig.

The number of inmates was 289 against 233 of the previous year. Cooks are provided in all the above Boarding houses.

Health and Physical training. The students in the High school Dig and Middle schools are examined by the doctors. The teachers look after the health of the boys in the Primary schools.

Scout movement. The movement continued to flourish and is popular among the students. There were 1923 scouts as against 1581 in the preceding year. The Girl-Guide movement continued with increased zeal in the Girls Anglo Vernacular Middle School.

Grade salaries. Time scale salaries have been sanctioned for all grades of teachers in the department.

Centre of Public Examination. Bharatpur continues to be a centre for High school examination of the Rajputana Board, P. T. C., Vernacular Final Examination, Lower Vernacular Middle examination for girls and Upper Vernacular Middle examination for girls conducted by Education Department of U. P.

The Religious and moral Instruction. Prayers are held in every school at the time of assembling; moral instruction is given in the practical form through scouting, social service and casual lectures.

Inspections. The Director of Public Instruction made 45 inspections and the Inspectors of schools paid 730 visits during the year under report.

(B) HIGHER ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Maharani Shri Jaya Intermediate College is affiliated to the Rajputana Board of High School and Intermediate Education and consists of IX, X, XI and XII classes. Optional subjects in the High School classes are Science, Commerce, Sanskrit and Persian while those in the Inter classes are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Civics, Economics, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Commerce. Persian has been added as an optional subject in this Session for the Intermediate classes.

The College possesses well equipped Library and laboratories in Physics and Chemistry, an excellent Gymnasium and spacious ground for Football, Hockey and Cricket. A Commerce Museum has now been provided according to the requirements of the Education Board.

The number of scholars on the rolls was 291 against 290 in the previous year.

The results in the Intermediate and High School examinations were as follows:—

	No. sent	No. passed
Intermediate	29	15
High School	120	47

To remedy the comparatively low percentage of results, several reforms were sanctioned during the year.

There were 11 lecturers and 6 trained graduate teachers on the College Staff besides a Doctor and a Maulvi. In July 1944 the post of Vice-Principal has been revived. The College is sending out 11 candidates to take up their Intermediate examination in Commerce and the number in this subject is on the increase in both classes.

Other activities of the College were Reading room, College Union, Scouting and First Aid Training prescribed by St. John Ambulance Association, Ajmer.

There is a Hostel attached to the College in the same compound with accommodation for 30 students with a lecturer as a Warden who resides in the College compound and works under the supervision of the Principal.

There were 31 free-scholars and 45 half-free scholars. Special concessions were granted to the relatives of soldiers on active service who are invariably granted free-ship. All agriculturists have the privilege of paying half fees only. A scheme of Tehsilwise scholarships to really deserving students was sanctioned this year. 39 students held these scholarships.

(C) RESIDENTIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Maharaja Badan Singh Preparatory School Bharatpur is a residential School meant primarily for the sons of the Kothri Bund Thakurs. Sons of State Sardars are admitted in it and also children of social standing from outside the State.

Students. The number of the students during the year under report was 32 as against 30 in the preceding year. The Government have further sanctioned 10 new seats.

Course. Education in this school is given on the lines of an English Residential school. The course of studies from infant to the fourth class is generally covered within a period of 3 years in this school.

Physical training. Morning exercise and evening outdoor games are compulsory. Facilities were given to the students for riding on the Palace Ponies and for swimming in the Golbagh tank. Indoor games are also provided for the recreation of the boys.

Moral Instructions. Besides compulsory morning prayer the school Time table includes a period for religious and moral instructions. On festivals and other holidays discourses by the College lecturers and selected teachers of the Education department are arranged.

Manual Training. The boys are given practical lessons in garden- ing and toy making. Wooden toys made by the boys won first and second prizes in Shri Jaswant Exhibition 1944.

Historical tours. The boys made tours of Kishan Sagar and Deeg in winter and summer respectively.

3. STATE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BHARATPUR.

The total number of visitors during the year under report was 13,479 against 11,686 in the preceding year, and the number of books issued to the members was 3,633 against 4,063. The number of books issued to non-members i. e. indoor readers was 671 against 508. The total expenditure incurred by the State amounted to Rs. 1,673.

4. MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN BOARDS.

Municipal Board, Bharatpur.

Constitution. The Board consists of 17 members of whom 10 are elected and 7 nominated, i. e. 4 nominated non-officials and 3 ex-officio.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman. There was no change in Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary during the year.

Sub-Committees. The following sub-committees were formed by the Board:—

1. Public Works Sub-Committee.
2. Sanitation Sub-Committee.
3. Finance Sub-Committee.
4. Ekka Sub-Committee.
5. Bye-laws Sub-Committee.
6. Transport Sub-Committee.
7. Committee for deciding sweepers customary wages.

Meeting of the Board and Sub-Committees. Meetings of the Board and Sub-Committees were held during the year under report as given below.

Name.	Total of Meetings.	Quorum.	Without Quorum.
1. Board	24	24	—
2. P. W. Sub-Committee.	17	14	3
3. Sanitation Sub-Com.	7	5	2
4. Finance Sub-Com.	9	6	3
5. Ekka Sub-Com.	10	9	1
6. Bye-laws Sub-Com.	3	3	—
7. Transport Sub-Com.	13	3	10
8. Committee for deciding sweepers' customary wages.	4	—	4

Conservancy. Conservancy work continued to be managed departmentally under the supervision of the Transport Sub-Committee. The work of transporting rubbish outside the city was done by refuse carts as usual. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 56 he-buffaloes out of which 2 were auctioned due to old age and 10 died. One he-buffaloe was purchased. The total number of he-buffaloes on the 31st October, 1944 was 45.

Lighting. 460 Electric lamps were lighted in the City. Besides this oil lamps were also lit though in very few numbers due to paucity of Kerosine oil.

Fire. There were 6 cases of fire without loss of any life. The Municipal staff rendered all possible help to the sufferers in extinguishing the fire.

Epidemic. Malarial cases reported were relatively few. Cholera broke out in epidemic form from 14th June, 1944 to 21st August, 1944. Out of 113 seizures there were 43 casualties. There were 7 cases of small-pox out of which 2 succumbed.

Births & deaths. The number of births and deaths reported during the year was 1,438 and 1,298 as against 678 and 2,703 in the previous year.

Income & Expenditure. The income and Expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,970/-/6 and 55,923/12/3 respectively as against Rs. 55,890/-/6 and 46,828/7/9 in 1942-43.

Case work. 375 cases were challaned under various offences. 46 cases were pending from the last year. Out of the 421 cases, 382 were decided. 271 were successful and 111 unsuccessful. The balance at the close of the year remained at 38. A sum of Rs. 656/3/- was realized as fine and duly credited to the Board funds.

Public relief. 37 wells were cleaned and repaired during the year under report.

DEEG MUNICIPALITY.

Constitution. The Board consists of 12 Members of whom:—

- (a) 7 are elected.
- (b) 2 are nominated and
- (c) 3 are Ex-officio, Members.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. There was no change in the Chairman and Secretary. In the fresh elections Lala Ram Swarup Khandelwal was replaced by Lala Kastoor Chand Jain as Vice-Chairman.

Bye-elections. During the year under report two bye-elections took place to fill up casual vacancies.

Meetings of the Board and Committees. Meetings of the Board and Sub-Committees were held during the period under report as shown below:—

Name.	Meetings held during the year under report.	Meetings held last year.
1. Board	30	21
2. Building Sub-Committee	11	8
3. Hackney carriage Sub-Committee	7	3
4. Finance Sub-Committee	4	3
5. Light „ „	4	2
6. Sanitation,, „	6	1
7. Bye-law „ „	2	2
8. Sanitation Improvement Sub-Committee	3	...

Conservancy. Conservancy work continued to be managed departmentally, as the contract of buffaloes given out as last year even on increased rates proved in-efficient. The Board have their own buffaloes and buffalo-carts numbering 13. The work was satisfactory.

Lighting. The quota of Kerosene oil for the Board continued to remain 10 tins against a minimum requirement of 30 tins. The Board accordingly lighted 10 gas lamps only. The lighting was insufficient.

Fire. There were 10 cases of the outbreak of fire against 6 of the last year without any loss of human or animal life. The property damaged amounted to Rs. 3,322 against Rs. 700 of the last year although every possible help was rendered by the Municipal staff, with a view to prevent damages. To receive immediate help the Board has secured P. W. D. Water Lorry for being used in such emergencies.

Aid to Local Institutions. Owing to dearness in general, the Board has enhanced its grant to Shri Hindi Pustkalaya Dig from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 p. m.

Works of Public Utility. (a) *Municipal Park.* At the instance of His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, a Municipal Park for the healthy recreation of the Public was laid near the Dig hospital entailing an expenditure of Rs. 485-12-0 and is being maintained and improved.

(b) *Municipal Farm.* His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung has also graciously been pleased to grant the use of the land in Fort for a Municipal Farm and shed for Buffaloes. It is being used for growing fodder for Municipal Buffaloes. Vegetables are also grown under "Grow more vegetable" campaign.

Vital statistics. (a) *Population.* According to the census of 1941, the population of the town is 13,184.

(b) *Births and Birth Rate.* During the year under report the total number of births recorded is 508 (289 Males and 219 Females) against 198 (107 Males and 91 Females) of the previous year, giving a Birth Rate of 38.53 as against 15.01 of the previous year.

(c) *Deaths and Death rate.* The total number of deaths recorded was 329 (186 Males and 143 Females) against 757 (417 Males and 340 females) consisting of 262 Hindus, 67 Muslims, giving a Death Rate of 24.95 against 57.41 of the last year.

(d) *Excess of Births over Deaths.* There is an excess of births over deaths by 179.

(e) *Maximum and Minimum Mortality according to season.* The highest mortality took place in the month of December which amounted to 42 against 307 of the previous year occurring in the month of November, while the lowest number of deaths took place in the month of April amounting to 17 against 16 of the previous year occurring in July.

(f) *Infant Mortality.* The total number of deaths among infants was 77 (46 Males and 31 Females) against 99 (57 Males and 42 females) giving the infantile mortality rate of 5.84 against 7.50 of the previous year.

(g) *Maximum and Minimum Deaths according to Diseases.* The Highest number of deaths took place on account of Malaria fever which amounted to 175 (100 Males and 75 Females) against 585 (312 Males and 273 Females) and the lowest number is 1 which was caused by Measles.

Sanitary Improvement. The above figures clearly show that Sanitation and Anti-Malarial work have sufficiently improved the health of the town.

Sanitation Week. For the first time in the life of the Board a SANITATION WEEK was organized. Wholesale sweeping, general

cleanliness of common and uninhabited portions of the town having too many *khindars*, which was not possible otherwise, was done on a large scale. A consolidated list of the work done is given below :—

- (a) 110 uninhabited lands were cleared.
- (b) 42 *Khandars* were levelled and cleared.
- (c) 275 pits and low lying lands were filled up.
- (d) 41 new cess-pools were built up.
- (e) 5 Soaking pits were made.
- (f) 30 Dust-bins were distributed for collection of refuse.
- (g) 25 stagnant pools, 100 cess-pools were treated with Malariol.
- (h) 400 Houses were sprayed with extract *Pyrethrum*.

Good deal of propaganda work was done vigorously for educating the public. A pamphlet entitled "*Safai Ka Mahattwa*" compiled for the occasion was got printed and distributed *gratis* among the public. Special feature of the week was the door to door propaganda work done by the high class ladies of the town.

Fairs. "*Horangi*" Fair as usual was held during the year under report and His Highness Shri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung graced the occasion by his august presence at the Board. Banyatra Fair along with the Cattle Fair and Exhibition was held in the new Mela grounds.

Income, Expenditure and Invested Funds. (a) The Income and Expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,663-1-8 and Rs. 20,638-15-9 respectively, as against Rs. 19,224-10-6 and Rs. 14,595 0-6 of the last year leaving a balance of Rs. 19,024-1-11 as against Rs. 8,881-9-2 of the last year.

(b) *Invested Funds.* Out of the balance of Rs. 19,024-1-11 Rs. 15,000 was in deposit in Shri Krishna Bank at an interest of 4% p. a. leaving a working balance of Rs. 4,024-1-11.

(c) *Details of Income.* Of the total income of Rs. 39,663-1-8

(i) OCTROI alone contributed a sum of Rs. 21,318-13-6 as against Rs. 13,136-7-0 of the last year.

(ii). LICENSE FEE FOR EKKAS AND TONGAS gave an amount of Rs. 3,233-8-0 against Rs. 1,820-7-0 of the last year.

(iii) CONTRACT FOR TONGA EKKAS CHOWDHRAT yielded an income of Rs. 3,336-8-0 as against Rs. 1,457 of the last year.

(iv) CHOWDHRAT GADI (Bullock-carts) contributed Rs. 630 against a sum of Rs. 495 of the last year.

Town Board Bayana. The number of births and deaths was 294 and 223 respectively as against 108 and 133 during the last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,000 and 4,150 respectively as against Rs. 4,500 and 3,850 last year.

14 Meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as against 17 meetings during the last year.

Town Board Kaman. The number of births and deaths was 425 and 411 respectively during the year under report as against 191 and 527 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 9354-15-9 and Rs. 4284-12-0 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 5,180 and 3,714 last year.

12 meetings of the Board were held as against 8 meetings last year.

Town Board Bhusawar. The number of births and deaths was 155 and 101 respectively during the year under report as against 179 and

265 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,187-0-3 and Rs. 2,628 5-6 respectively as against Rs. 2,246 and Rs. 2,434 last year.

9 meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as against 6 meetings last year.

Town Board Kumher. The number of births and deaths was 100 and 93 respectively as against 44 and 200 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,778-3-9 and Rs. 2,691-13-0 respectively as against Rs. 3,690 and Rs. 2,423 last year.

11 meetings of the Board were held as against 12 meetings last year.

Town Board Nagar. The number of births and deaths was 194 and 125 respectively as against 11 and 158 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,131-1-6 and Rs. 2,080-8-6 respectively as against Rs. 2,573 and Rs. 1,977 last year.

Town Board Weir. The number of births and deaths was 239 and 150 respectively as against 136 and 189 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,088-9-0 and Rs. 1,845-14-0 as against Rs. 1,201 and Rs. 1,537 last year.

Town Board Rupbas. The number of births and deaths was 129 and 65 respectively as against 32 and 154 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,504-3-9 and Rs. 602-14-0 respectively as against Rs. 852-2-3 and Rs. 684-1-0 last year.

There were 3 meetings of the Board as in last year.

Town Board Nadbai. The number of births and deaths was 145 and 130 respectively as against 92 and 216 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,594-0-3 and Rs. 2,072-13-9 respectively as against Rs. 1,837-11-0 and Rs. 1,604-5-0 last year.

Town Board Pahari. The number of births and deaths was 72 and 88 respectively as against 32 and 175 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 565 and Rs. 622 respectively as against Rs. 429 and Rs. 615 last year.

There were 6 meetings of the Board as against 20 last year.

5. CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

With a view to improve the general condition of the City of Bharatpur and to restrict the construction of houses according to modern design, a Committee consisting of 5 members with Home Minister as President was appointed by the Bharatpur Government in the year 1943. The Committee had its several meetings from time to time and decided the general principles of effecting City Improvement Scheme. Rules were framed and adequate funds allotted for the purpose. In the year 1942-43, out of a budget grant of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 5,000 were spent. In the year 1943-44, Rs. 24,000 were spent out of the budget provision of Rs. 26,000.

The main improvements carried out during the year were:—

70% of the unclaimed delapidated *kacha* houses were demolished and plots were dressed. Jungle clearance, dressing and levelling of plots in the whole city including the Fort, was done most extensively. Park laid out at Kashi Ghat is serving the public interests. The work of setting up a Colony to be styled as "Brijendra Nagar"

between Agra and Golbagh Roads is in progress. *Kacha* houses are being acquired in the important localities of the city after payment of compensation and the families removed are being accommodated in the colonies set apart for the purpose.

6. AGRICULTURE AND GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

Gardens. Two lawn tennis Courts for ladies have been laid in the Phoolwari garden. A fountain has been erected in the centre of the Victoria Park and a miniature water pool encircled by a red *Bajri* path constructed. Varieties of mangoes, roses and other flowers have been planted in Kishen Sagar this year.

Arbour Day. The most notable event during the year was the celebration of Arbour Day on the occasion of 'Janm-Astmi-Day'. The total number of plants planted on the day was 91,570.

Agriculture. The working of this department is divided into the following four sections:—

1. Experimental Farm.
2. Experiments in villages.
3. Propaganda work for improvement of Agriculture.
4. Special work.

Experimental Farm. In Rabi 1943-44 the following experiments were tried:—

(i) *Wheat.* In order to confirm the result of the last year C 591, 8A, 9D and local varieties were again tried. The yield of 8A was the highest for the second time i. e. 16 mds. per acre. The difference of yield between 8 A and C 591 was insignificant. But the difference between C 591, 9D and local was significant.

Barley. Local B. F. 80, B. F. 78 and Cawn. 251 varieties were tried. The difference of yield amongst B. F. 80, 78 and C. 251 was insignificant. The yield of Cawn. 251 was the highest i. e. 17 Mds per acre.

Gram. VARIETIES. Punjab yellow and local. The difference of yield between these two varieties was found insignificant this year.

Sarsaun. VARIETIES. Brown Toria and local varieties were tried. The yield of Toria was the highest, i. e. 14 Mds. per acre. The difference of yield between Brown and *Desi* was insignificant.

GENETIC TRIALS. Varieties B. F. 80, BF. 28, BF. 10, BF 109. This experiment had failed last year so it was tried again. The yield of BF 109 was the highest i. e. 17½ Mds. per acre. The difference in other varieties was insignificant.

Kharif Experiments. GROUND NUT VARIETIES. Gangapuri and local varieties were tried. The difference in yield was insignificant.

Suger-cane. VARIETIES. CO. 312 and CO 213 were tried. The crop is still standing.

Experiments in villages. Experiments were conducted in all the Tehsils and their results are detailed as below:—

Yield of wheat per acre.	Rupbas.		Bayana.		Dig.		Nagar.	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
C 591	20	8	19	11	18	15	22	10
8 A	19	35	22	0	21	30	18	5
Local	17	10	18	0	18	20	17	2
<i>Barley</i>	Weir		Nadbai		Kumher		Kaman	
C 251	24	5	22	10	22	5	23	0

BF 80	22	0	21	30	20	30	21	15
Local Variety	19	10	20	15	18	0	17	39
Gram	Nadbai		Weir		Kaman		Pahari	
Punjab yellow	22	5	21	13	19	20	22	0
Local	20	0	19	11	19	0	21	5

From the above figures it will appear that the difference of yield between C591 and 8A wheat was insignificant. But their yield was higher than local. Barley C251 yielded highest rate of 24 Mds. 5 Srs. per acre in a plot in Weir.

Propaganda Work. The staff did extensive touring in the State during the year under report. The main propaganda was about "Grow More Food", use of improved seed, importance of improved implements, cultivation of food crops, bringing fallow land under cultivation and compost making. People were advised also about general cleanliness, education of children and maintenance of health and helping the Government in War efforts. Lectures were delivered on agricultural subjects before large gatherings of cultivators in villages along with other high officials of the State, Sindhiniawai improved Gur Furnaces were constructed in Rudawal, Jarila, Nagla Tula, Tikaria, Narauli, Kakulpura, Jhinjar and Sikri. With the object of encouraging the cultivators to grow more vegetables, an association of vegetable growers was formed. Vegetable seeds were distributed to the cultivators free of cost. Rat poison, in large quantities was distributed in all the Tehsils, consequently innumerable rats were killed and the crops saved from destruction. Seed of ingaluleis was distributed in many villages.

Special. In connection with the scheme of "Agricultural Training for the Army" a demonstration plot is being prepared at J. H. I. lines. Agricultural exhibits have been placed in a room for show. Orders have been placed for agricultural implements.

7. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Dispensaries. There are six dispensaries—Bharatpur, Deeg, Bayana, Pahari, Jaswant Household Infantry and Kumer.

Studs. The stallions maintained were as follows:—

Name of place.	Kind of stallion.	Breed.
Bharatpur	Horse	Country Kathiawar
Deeg	"	Arab
Bayana	"	Country
Pahari	"	Arab

The number of mares covered was 202 as against 182 in the preceding year. Out of these 80 foaled as against 67.

Patients. The number of patients treated was as follows:—

	(1942-43)	(1943-44)
Indoor	434	488
Outdoor	71,168	82,500

Epidemics and preventive measures. Foot and mouth, Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicæmia, Black quarter and pluro pneumonia broke out in some villages in the State. Monsoon diarrhoea was also in evidence in many places. 4,988 cattle were inoculated against Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicæmia and Black quarter as against 4812 during the preceding year.

Castration. 1,248 Castrations were done as against 1084 in the preceding year.

Stockman. There are 12 stockmen. duties are to look after the cattle breeding work, to attend to simple ailments and report severe ailments as well as outbreaks of infectious diseases to the nearest Veterinary hospital.

Cattle Breeding. In order to encourage controlled breeding of indigenous recognised breeds which is a unique feature of Bharatpur, the following breeding herds have been registered in the State:—

Rath	Khanua	(Rupbas)
"	Nagla Manjhi	(Kumher)
Mewati	Jhanjar	(Nagar)
"	Sikri	(Nagar)
"	Papra	(Pahari)

Poultry Farm. This farm was started on the 18th March 1944. 3 hen and 1 cock of Black minorica, 5 hen and 1 cock of Rhode island red. 4 white leg horn and 34 country and cross breed were purchased.

8. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operative Department remained under the direct administrative charge of the Dewan upto 19th June, 1944, when it was transferred under the control of the Revenue Minister, who worked as a Registrar. Besides the Deputy Registrar and the Assistant Registrar the superior field staff consisted of 4 Inspectors and 13 Sub-Inspectors including 5 auditors.

1. Working of Societies. The following figures show the improvement in the working of the Societies during the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	No. of societies.	No. of Members.	Working capital.
1942-43	698	15,992	Rs. 9,40,152
1943-44	707	16,180	„ 9,57,440

2. Loans Advanced. The total sum advanced and the purpose for which advances were made are given below:—

Year.	Productive.	Non-productive.
1942 43	Rs. 2,19,413	Rs. 2,870
1943 44	„ 1,74,980	„ 23,680

Out of a total of Rs. 1,98,660 a sum of Rs. 23,680 has been advanced for non-productive purposes. The decline in the demand for loans is due to good harvest and high prices and consequent improvement in the economic condition of the members. An important reform carried out in the year was the reduction in the rate of interest as given below:—

1. From Government to Sri Krishna Bank 6 to 4%.
2. From Bank to Societies 10 to 7%.
3. From Societies to Members 15 to 9%.

3. Repayment by Societies. The figures given below will indicate the repayment made by societies.

Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Secretary P. F.	Total.
1942-43	3,81,591	75,514	14,317	4,71,422
1943-44	4,24,333	74,159	10,556	5,09,048

The habit of regular payment is now being appreciated and represents an important achievement for the Co-operative movement.

4. Audits and Inspections. The number of audits done was 635 as against 617 and of inspections 448 as against 218 in the preceding year.

5. **Commission Shops.** The following table gives the figures of the quantity and the value of goods handled by these shops:—

Name of Tehsil.	Weight of produce.		Price involved.		State Purchases.	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kaman	19068	18169	1,25,540	1,09,877	982	4,945
Nadbai	19939	11465	1,10,828	76,361	1570	8,483
Bharatpur	50862	6108	3,31,701	46,834	6284	54,652
Bayana	35078	13840	2,91,422	1,22,094	8531	51,909
Dig	39827	46905	2,14,686	2,93,245	17868	1,03,455

The decrease in the purchases and sales through these shops is due to the fact that many other agencies also made purchases during the year under report. The shops had a healthy influence in keeping other agencies from any tendency to exploit the Zamindars.

Classification. The classification of the societies under various heads reveals the following:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	Unclassed.	Total.
1943-44	1	17	537	32	120	707

The greater number of unclassified societies is due to the fact that they are still new and have not completed the period after which classification is done.

6. **Mutual Relief Fund Association.** This association was cancelled on account of the reduction in the rate of interest chargeable on loans to be advanced to the societies as contributions towards this association were paid by the societies out of their own funds. In some of the societies the loss was mainly due to the strain of contributions of the financial position of the societies and thus its cancellation was imperative. Efforts are being made to revive the scheme on a sound footing.

7. **Lady Guides.** There are now 7 lady guides as compared with the number of 9 of the preceding year. New appointments could not be made as suitable candidates were not available.

8. **Deposits.** A sum of Rs. 1,08,153 was deposited by 183 societies in the Shri Krishna Bank. The deposits so made were generally by societies which are self-sufficient and are running on profits.

9. **Sahyog.** The Department issues a fortnightly journal, named 'SAHYOG'. It has now completed 5 years of its existence. It generally contains articles on co-operation, Rural Development, Agriculture, Cattle Breeding and on other allied important subjects. Besides the above it has also proved to be a medium to give wide publicity to the aims and objects of the National War Front.

10. **Touring.** The period for which the Superior Field Staff was out on tour is compared below with that of the preceding year.

	Days on tour.		Nights spent outside.	
	1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Deputy Registrar	132	120	78	60
Assistant Registrar	222	275	162	225
Insp. Kumher	243	291	175	245
Insp. Bayana	193	201	112	140
Insp. Dig	154	244	112	171
Insp. Bharatpur	197	229	117	99

The above figures show an increase in touring as compared with the preceding year.

11. **Seed Storage.** The following quantity of seed was stored by the Societies themselves.

Kind of seed.	Weight.	Total value.
Wheat	Mds. 5204 }	Rs. 59,620
Gram	„ 5041 }	
Barley	„ 180 }	

Less seed was stored during the year under review as the members themselves had reserved sufficient quantity of it for their use.

12. **Liquidation.** No society has been placed under liquidation during the year under report. The two societies under liquidation have been finally wound up as yet.

13. **Recruitment.** 169 members of the co-operative societies have joined War Services.

14. **Co-operative Conference.** The outstanding event of the year was the Third Rajputana, C. I. and Gwalior Co-operative Conference which was held at Bharatpur on 23rd and 24th Sept., 1944, on the occasion of the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition. Distinguished co-operators-both officials and non-officials—from Ajmer Merwara and other sister States representing various Co-operative Institutions, met and discussed many prominent and important problems relating to the Co-operative movement in its different aspects.

This Conference was inaugurated by our gracious Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung, who in the course of his inaugural address expressed his keenness to promote co-operative movement, Panchayats, and to relieve the agriculturists of their indebtedness.

The Conference was presided over by Rao Bahadur S. L. Tambe, a prominent co-operator of Indore.

15. **Dramas.** Two dramas were staged by the Co-operative Dramatic Association during the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition and the Co-operative Conference. The Co-operative drama depicted the advantages which Zamindars could achieve by becoming members of co-operative societies and working honestly and conscientiously for securing the objects in view and following the rules and bye-laws of the same. The other Drama staged related mostly on the N. W. F. activities lines.

16. **Arbour Day.** An arbour day was celebrated on the Janam Ashtami day throughout the State. The Co-operative societies planted 13877 plants, on that day.

9. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The department for the most part of the year worked under the administrative control of the then Accountant General & Financial Secretary Rai Sahib Ch. Yad Ram B. A. at present Home Minister, State Council, Bharatpur. At present it is working under the administrative Control of the Revenue Minister, State Council, Bharatpur. The department has been now split up into circles. The Collectors have been appointed as Heads of the department.

The activities of the department are divided into two branches:—

- (i) Publicity and Propaganda (ii) Panchayats.

This Department in conjunction with the National War Front staff arranged publicity programmes in almost all the important villages

and towns of the State. Much stress was laid on recruitment and other War efforts and also on sanitation, better living, and the ameliorative schemes which the State has initiated. Vegetable seeds were also distributed free of cost to encourage growing of various vegetables abundantly.

In order to train the masses in village self-government and promote better conditions of life and facilitate the post war development programme, publicity was given in several village conferences in every Tehsil. The necessary staff was also trained for introducing the village Panchayat Act. Panchayats were constituted in all villages. Two Panchayat Officers were appointed, one at Bharatpur and the other at Deeg. A fund of Rs. 1,00,000 was created for grants to Village Panchayats for specific works. 725 Panchayats have been constituted. Out of these 503 are working regularly. The remaining 222 had not yet started working.

The Panchayats in conjunction with the Revenue, Cooperative, Agri-horticulture and Rural Reconstruction departments celebrated "Arbour Day" by planting thousands of fruit and other trees. Ayurvedic medicines were distributed free to the sufferers. Intensive constructive work was started in the model villages selected.

Night Adult schools were also started this year to utilise the sum of Rs. 2,000 granted for the purpose.

10. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The Department worked under the control of a Committee consisting of (i) Mr. C. P. Shrivastava (ii) Ch. Sahib Khan (iii) Th. Desh Raj (iv) Lala Fakir Chand (v) Hakim Sifarish Hussain and (vi) Pt. Kishan Lal Joshi. Rai Sahib Chaubey Yad Ram B. A, formerly Accountant General & Financial Secretary, at present Home Minister, Bharatpur as President.

The central Cottage Industries Institute has for the present been established in Bharatpur proper. The Institute provides facilities for training suitable candidates in the following vocations:—

- A. Hand Made Paper.
- B. Calico Printing and Dying.
- C. Textile Industries

- (i) Woollen Blankets (ii) Maflar (iii) Niwar (iv) Ropes.

The aim of the Institute is to train the people of the State in these vocations so that they may turn out improved quality of goods while working in their homes and to supplement their income by working in leisure hours.

The Government have advanced a sum of Rs. 10,000 as interest free loan in the first instance to establish this Institute. More funds will be provided as the need arises.

The initial difficulties have been overcome. But yet the suitable candidates for training, are not forthcoming.

In the first year, the Liabilities and Assets of the Institute are estimated to be almost equal.

11. DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The two Boards constituted in the year 1942-43 continued to work in the year under report. The head quarter of the Bayana Board was transferred to Bharatpur.

551 applications were preferred this year as against 776 in the preceding year. Out of this, 238 applications were filed by the debtors and the remaining 313 by the creditors as against 400 and 376 respectively in the preceding year. Although the number of applications preferred was far lower than in the preceding year, but the value of debts admitted for settlement this year was much larger, being Rs. 66,525/10/- as against Rs. 41,984. Conciliation was effected in 71% of cases preferred to the Boards and the debts were settled for Rs. 43,999/12/3, thus reducing the claim by 34%. 84 applications were filed and discharged on account of non-appearance of the applicants.

The main importance of the Boards does not lie so much in the actual work they have been able to do in the last two years, as in the moral influence that they have exercised in the minds of the creditors, who realising the impossibility of exacting more money than what is actually due have made conciliations with the debtors outside the Boards in innumerable cases for much lesser sums, a thing which they would never have done but for the existence of these Boards.

Chapter V—Administrative Departments.

I. JUDICIAL.

The High Court continued to be the final court of appeal and judicature in the State.

Criminal Original. The total number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Judicial Courts of the State during the year under report was 2957 against 3098 in the previous year showing a decrease of 141 cases.

The number of persons tried was 9,680 as against 9,438 during the previous year. Of these 1,308 were convicted, 3,620 acquitted, 2,614 discharged, 155 committed to Sessions and 782 died, escaped or were transferred and were consequently not tried. The number of persons remaining undertrial at the end of the year under report was 1,201 as against 1,729 last year.

The number acquitted and discharged during the year under report was 6,234.

Criminal Appeals. The total number of appeals filed during the year in the various courts was 266. Adding the opening balance of 13, the total was 279. Orders were confirmed in 154, modified in 29 and reversed in 78 cases, and further enquiry was ordered in 8 cases. 2 cases were referred to the High Court. The number of appeals remaining undisposed at the end of the year was 8 as against 13 last year.

Applications in revision in Criminal Cases. 122 applications in revision were presented to the Courts of Sessions Judge and the Nazims during the year under report and 3 was the opening balance, making a total of 125. Orders passed by the lower Courts were confirmed in 65, modified in 9, and set aside in 31. Further enquiry was ordered in 15 while 1 case was transferred to the other court, and 9 cases were referred to the High Court for orders, leaving no case pending at the close of the year.

Of 207 applications for revision before the High Court, orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed in 131, modified in 16, reversed in 33, and further enquiry was ordered in 5, leaving 22 cases pending at the close of the year.

Civil original. 1,130 suits were instituted during the year under report as against 1,300 last year. The number of cases pending at the close of the previous year was 107. Thus there were altogether 1,237 suits for disposal during the year, of which 1,169 were disposed of leaving a balance of 68 pending at the close of the year. Out of 1,169 suits disposed of, 269 were decided *ex parte*, claims were admitted or compromised in 390, 274 were dismissed and 236 were otherwise disposed of.

The total valuation of suits filed was 1,90,882 as against 1,55,279 last year giving an average of Rs. 169 as against Rs. 119-7-2 per suit last year. The number of suits of which the valuation exceeded Rs. 5,000 was 1 as against 8 last year. The valuation was Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 in 23 cases as against 11 last year. The number of suits below Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500 was 57 as against 29 last year, of those above Rs. 100 to 500 was 385 as against 430 last year, and of those below 100 was 664 as against 822 last year. As usual, the majority of suits were those in which the subject matter was below Rs. 100.

Civil appeals and applications for revision. 322 appeals and applications for revision were preferred during the year under report as against 229 last year. 46 applications were pending from the previous year, making a total of 368 including 169 applications presented to the High Court, as against 305 last year. Of these 317 were disposed of leaving a balance of 51 as against 46 last year.

Execution of decrees. The amount for the recovery of which applications for execution of decrees were presented during the year under report was Rs. 2,15,404 as against Rs. 2,53,053 last year. 1,245 applications were registered during the year under report and 233 was the opening balance making a total of 1,478 as against 2,069 last year. Of these 1351 were disposed of leaving a balance of 127 at the close of the year.

Registration. The number of documents presented for registration was 748 as against 593 in the previous year. 17 documents were pending at the close of the previous year. The value of property dealt with was Rs. 4,38,398 as against Rs. 3,35,376 last year. 718 documents were registered while in 29 registration was refused. 18 documents remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration of Associations. 6 Associations applied for registration under the Public Societies Act, 1941, as against 3 in the previous year. 2 applications remained pending at the close of the last year. Thus there were altogether 8 applications for registration. 4 Associations were registered; 3 applications rejected and one society was affiliated with the other main association having the same formation, aims and objects.

Legislation. The following Acts were promulgated during the year under report:—

1. The Bharatpur Khas Industry Acts of 1943.
2. The Bharatpur Press and Newspapers Control Act, 1943.
3. Indian Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 1942.
4. Bharatpur State Village Collective Responsibility Act, 1943.
5. The Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) Act, 1944.
6. Bharatpur Village Panchayat Act, 1944.
7. The Bharatpur State Labour and Transport Requisition Act, 1944.
8. Bharatpur State Indian Soldiers Litigation (Amendment) Act, 1944.
9. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, 1943.
10. The Enemy Agents Act, 1944.
11. Revenue Code for the Bharatpur State (Amendment) Act, 1944.

It has been the policy of the Government to co-operate with the Government of India in the matters of Emergency Legislation and the following Ordinances and Orders were passed in the State in this connection during the year under report:—

1. The Motor Vehicles (Kerosene prohibition) Order, 1943.
2. The Asiatic British Evacuees (Census) Order, 1943.
3. The Military Stores, (Unlawful Possession) Ordinance, 1943.
4. The Sisal and Aloe Fibre Products Control Order, 1943.
5. Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance, 1943.
6. Drugs Control Order, 1943.
7. Subversive activities Ordinance, 1943.
8. Aluminium Control Order, 1943.
9. The Bharatpur State Cotton Cloth Movement Control Order, 1943.
10. The Bharatpur Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contract) Ordinance, 1944.
11. The Penal Deductions Ordinance, 1944.
12. The Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1944.
13. Bharatpur State Motor Vehicle Spare parts Control Order, 1944.
14. The Spices (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
15. The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order, 1944.
16. The Bharatpur State Tyre Rationing Order, 1944.
17. Bharatpur Government Food Grain Control Order, 1943.
18. The Military Safety (Powers of detention) Ordinance, 1944.
19. The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944.
20. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order, 1944.
21. Wheat Flour (use-in soap making) Prohibition Order, 1944.
22. The Famine Inquiry Commission Ordinance, 1944.

23. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transport) Control Order, 1944.
24. The Bharatpur State Indian Woollen Goods (Control) Order, 1944.
25. Foot wear Control Order, 1944.

The following orders already in force were amended during the year under report:—

1. Essential Drugs (Census) Order, 1941.
2. Coloured Motor Spirit Control Order, 1942.
3. Packing of Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1943.
4. Paper Control Order, 1942.
5. Bharatpur State Foodgrains Control Order, 1943.
6. Bharatpur State Oil Seed Order, 1943.
7. The Cotton and Yarn (Control) Order, 1943.
8. Bharatpur State Foodgrains Control Order, 1942.
9. Bharatpur State Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941.
10. Drugs Control Order, 1943.
11. The Vegetable Oils and Oil Cakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
12. Subversive Activities Ordinance, 1943.
13. Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943.
14. Bleaching Powder and chlorine Control Order, 1943.
15. Control of Imported Engineer Stores Order, 1944.
16. Aluminium Control Order, 1943.
17. Type Writer Control Order, 1943.
18. Bharatpur State Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1943.

2. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Introduction. Rai Sahib Pt. Radha Kishan Kaul held charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Police till 23rd October 1944. Mr. G. S. Kher a retired Superintendent of Police of U. P. was appointed to the Office and took charge on 24th October 1944.

2. Political matters. The Bharatpur State Rajya Praja Parishad continued its propaganda during the year. The Sabalgarh firing incident caused some stir amongst the Meos who, instigated by others, started an agitation as a result of which meetings were held at several places and resolutions passed, setting forth various demands. The Bharatpur Government issued a Press Communique showing by facts and figures that their demands were not justified by the proportion of their population and the ratio of Land Revenue paid by them. This quieted the agitation to a great extent.

CRIME.

3. True Cognizable cases. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime of all kinds dealt with by the Police was 761 as against 660 of the previous year. Eliminating cases under the local and special laws and those under security sections, the figures show a decrease of 103 cases under the Penal Code. This decrease may fairly be attributed to good economic conditions of the year.

3 cases were reported and dealt with direct by the Magistrates which, on conviction, were included in the Police Statistics as usual. The total number of true cases including the number of cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates was 764 as against 664 of the last year.

4. **Police Working.** The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under report was 855 as against 814 of the previous year. Of these, 829 were investigated by the Police and investigation refused under section 157 (b) Cr. P. C. in 26 cases. The percentage of cases investigated to cases reported was 96.9 as against 99 per cent of the preceding year. Of the cases investigated 94 being false or non-cognizable by the Police were expunged; 408 were sent up for trial, 290 remaining untraced and 37 pending investigation by the Police at the close of the year.

Of the cases sent up for trial, 225 resulted in conviction and 95 in acquittal or discharge; and 83 cases pending in Courts at the close of the year. Action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in 5 cases. 154 old cases which were pending from the previous years were disposed of during the year. Of these, 53 were convicted, 81 acquitted or discharged, 8 expunged, 4 remained pending trial at the close of the year and in the remaining 8 cases action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

The percentage of the cases convicted to the cases sent up for trial including those of previous years, was 50.1 as against 60 of the preceding year.

1079 persons including those concerned in old cases were arrested and sent up for trial. Of these 412 were convicted, 481 acquitted or discharged and cases against 186 were pending in Courts at the close of the year.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested including the persons in old cases was 38.1 as against 49, of the previous year. 3 persons were dealt with direct by the Magistrates in 3 cases and were, on conviction, shown in the Police Return making the total of persons arrested during the year to 1082.

There is a decided falling off in the results secured by the Police. The large number of cases acquitted and persons discharged seems to indicate a lack of proper investigation by Incharge Officers and faulty prosecution on the part of Prosecution staff.

5. **Property stolen & recovered.** The value of property stolen was Rs. 73,812-3-9 as against Rs. 58,980-4-0 in the previous year. 39% of the property stolen was recovered as compared with 35.3% in 1943. The results under this head are on improvement over last year though the value of property stolen exceeds that of last year; this is due to prices of things having gone up.

6. **Murder.** Three cases of murder under section 302 I. P. C. were reported during the year as against 9 of the last year. Of these, 1 was convicted, 1 acquitted and in the third case, a woman committed suicide by throwing herself into a well with her infant baby and both were drowned.

One case of Sambat 1999 which was pending result of chemical examination of blood stain was investigated and sent up, and was pending trial at the close of the year.

In the case which resulted in acquittal, the accused Mst. Gulabshri threw hot water on Bhagwat Prasad victim when the latter made illicit advances to her and then pouring Kerosene Oil set fire to his clothes which resulted in serious burns and ultimately in death.

In the third case which was convicted, the wife of Mawasi Jat accused was abducted by the deceased Nahar Singh. The accused missed a revenge and while the victim was sleeping one night in his cattle shed, attacked him with lathi blows on the head causing instantaneous death. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Of the three murder cases of the year under review domestic quarrel was the motive in one and revenge in another and in the third, illicit advances to a woman against her will.

7. **Culpable Homicide.** Of the 4 cases of the last year which were pending trial in Court and another of the previous year, one resulted in conviction under section 302 I. P. C. and one u/s 304 I. P.C. 2 were expunged while one resulted in acquittal.

8 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under sec-304 I. P. C. were admitted during the year as against 15, last year. All were sent up for trial. Of these, one resulted in conviction. 2 in acquittal and the remaining 5 were pending trial at the close of the year.

8. **Rioting.** 11 cases were reported as against the same number of the preceding year. Of these, investigation was refused in two, while eight were sent up for trial and one was pending investigation at the close of the year. Of the eight cases sent up for trial, two resulted in conviction and four in acquittal and 2 pending trial at the close of the year.

Of the 4 cases of previous year and one of the year before last, pending trial in the beginning of the year, 2 were convicted and 3 acquitted or discharged.

9. **Dacoity.** All the 5 old cases of the previous years which were pending trial in the Court ended in conviction.

Only one dacoity was reported during the year as against 4 in the preceding one.

It was a road dacoity in which a party of men and women returning from Ban-Jatra fair was assaulted about midnight and robbed of property worth Rs. 522 by 7 or 8 unknown persons armed with lathis. This case is pending investigation at the close of the year. Some Gujars of Parmadra, Police Station Deeg along with certain absconders of Distt. Muttra are being suspected.

These Parmadra Gujars along with their associates are also complained of committing depredations in British territory. A joint Conference of the State and Muttra Police Officers has been held after the close of the year to devise measures to suppress them.

10. **Robbery.** 4 cases of robbery were registered as against one of the last year. Of these, one was sent up for trial and ended in conviction, one remained untraced and one under investigation at the close of the year. The 4th case was found to be false and a report has been sent for its expunction.

11. **Burglary.** Of the 6 cases of the year before last which were pending trial in the Court, 3 resulted in conviction and 3 in acquittal or discharge.

Of the 10 cases of the preceding year which were pending in the Court, 4 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal and in two cases action under section 412 Cr. P. C. was taken.

190 cases of ordinary burglary were registered as against 188 of the preceding year. Investigation was refused in 4 cases. Of the cases investigated, 34 were sent up for trial, 142 remained untraced and 10 under investigation at the close of the year.

Of the cases sent up for trial, 20 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal and 4 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

Here again investigation and prosecution of cases seems to be faulty.

The percentage of cases convicted to those sent up for trial including the old cases was 52.9 as against 58.1 of the last year. There is here also a falling off under this head in the results attributed by the Police

In all, property worth Rs. 32,565-3-0 was stolen, of which Rs. 3,984-15-6 worth was recovered.

12. **Ordinary theft.** 27 old cases of theft (21 of the last year and 6 of the year before last) were disposed of during the year. Of these 9 were convicted, 16 acquitted, one discharged and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

108 cases of ordinary theft were reported of which 12 were cancelled being found false; there were thus 96 true cases as against 103 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 7 cases. All the theft cases were investigated. 44 were sent up for trial, 47 remaining untraced and 5 under investigation at the close of the year. Of those sent up for trial, 26 ended in conviction, 12 in acquittal and 6 were pending trial in the Court at the close of the year.

One case dealt with direct by the Magistrate on complaint was convicted.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial including old cases was 50 against 55.7 of the previous year.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,068-2-9 of which property worth Rs. 2,469-11-9 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to that of stolen was 27.2 as against 51.5 of the previous year.

13. **Cattle theft.** 18 old cases pending from last year were disposed of. Of these 6 resulted in conviction, 11 in acquittal and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

111 cases of cattle theft were reported during the year. 9 were cancelled being found false. Of the 102 true cases details are as given below:—

U/s 379 to 382 I P. C.	70
„ 454 to 460 „	27
„ 411 to 414 „	5
	<hr/>
	102

All the cases were investigated and 35 were sent up for trial, 61 remaining untraced and 6 under investigation at the close of the year. Of those sent up for trial, 20 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal and in one case action u/s 512 Cr. P. C. was taken, while 6 cases were pending in the Courts at the close of the year.

The percentage of cases convicted to those sent up for trial including the old cases was 33.3 as against 62.5 of the last year.

The value of cattle stolen was Rs. 31,195 and the value of cattle recovered was Rs. 20,785. The percentage of recoveries was 66.6 as against 73.6 of the last year.

220 cattle were stolen of which 114 were recovered.

14. **Kidnapping.** Of the 5 old cases of kidnapping which were pending from the previous year, 3 were acquitted and 2 were pending trial in the Court at the close of the year.

5 fresh cases (2 u/s 363 I. P. C. and 3 u/s 366 I. P. C.) were reported during the year as against 18 of the last year. All the cases were sent up for trial but one ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal and one was cancelled.

No case of kidnapping was reported direct to the Magistrate.

15. **Harbouring.** Nil.

16. **Poisoning.** Nil.

17. **Counterfeiting & Note forgery.** Nil.

18. **Excise Act.** One case of the last year which was pending in Court ended in acquittal. A fresh case registered during the year was convicted.

19. **Cheating and Criminal breach of Trust.** Of the 3 old cases pending in the Court, one was convicted and 2 acquitted.

10 cases were registered during the year as against 8 of the previous year. Of these, the Police investigated eight and refused investigation in two. 4 cases were sent up for trial, 2 remained untraced, and 2 under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 1 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal and one pending trial at the end of the year.

20. **Hurt by dangerous weapon and means and grievous hurt.** 4 old cases which were pending trial in the Court resulted in acquittal.

17 cases of simple hurt by dangerous weapons and means and of grievous hurt as per details below were reported and registered during the year as against 13 of the last year:—

u/s 324 I. P. C.	6
„ 325 „	9
„ 326 „	2

17

Of these, 13 were not investigated u/s 157 (b) Cr. P. C. and 4 were investigated and sent up for trial. Of the cases sent up for trial, 1 was convicted, 1 acquitted, 1 remained pending trial at the close of the year and in one case action u/s 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

One case was reported direct to the Magistrate and resulted in conviction.

21. **Escape of prisoners from Police or other lawful custody, u/s 224 & 225 I. P. C.** 10 cases of escape or attempt to escape from Police and other custody were reported and registered. Of these, 1 remained untraced and 8 were sent up for trial and one under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 2 were convicted, 5 remained pending in the Court and in one case action u/s 512 Cr. P. C. was taken. The large number of cases under this head points to lack of proper vigilance and caution on the part of the Police to secure the arrested persons in their custody.

CRIMINALS.

22. **Absconders.** 255 absconders were shown on the registers at the commencement of the year, 41 new names were added during the year making a total of 296. Of these, 27 were arrested, 11 expunged and 1 died leaving a balance of 257 absconders at the close of the year under review.

23. **Criminal Tribes.** 6 members of criminal tribes who were all Minas were convicted during the year for offences, under the I.P.C. as against 16 of the last year.

24. **Preventive measures,** 2 old cases under section 109 Cr.P.C. which were pending in the Court at the commencement of the year ended in conviction. 36 cases under that section were instituted as against 17 of the last year. Of these 2 were expunged and 34 sent up for trial out of which 21 were convicted, 5 acquitted and 8 remained pending in the Court at the close of the year.

Two cases u/s 110 Cr. P. C. which were pending from the year before last were disposed of during the year and these ended in conviction.

Two cases were instituted u/s 110 Cr. P. C. during the year as against 3 of the last year. These were convicted leaving no case pending at the close of the year.

25. **Cases referred to the Police under section 202 Cr. P. C.** 280 cases under section 202 Cr. P. C. were referred to the Police by various Courts during the year. Of these 103 were cognizable and 177 non-cognizable by the Police.

26. **Summons and Warrants.** 5,128 Summons were received for service from various Courts during the year of which 4,106 were served and 1,022 were returned unserved. The number of Warrants of arrest received from the Magistrates was 1,846 of which 1,171 were executed and 675 were returned un-executed.

168 Warrants for the realization of fine were received from Courts of which 66 were executed and 102 were returned unexecuted.

27. **Finger Print Bureau and previous conviction.** Finger impression slips of 65 persons were sent to Allahabad, Ajmer, Phillaur and other Bureaux during this year of which 29 were traced and 36 were returned untraced.

28. **Village Chaukidars.** The number of Village Chaukidars (reporters) in the State at the end of the year was 792. There are no Chaukidars in 223 villages. The Police have no control over the village Chaukidars who are under the Lumbaidars through whom they are paid at the time of Revenue collections from the dues realized from the villages of that account.

29. **Police Officers conference.** No conference of Police Officers was held during the year.

30. **Co-operation with the Police of British India and the Indian States.** The relations with the adjoining Districts in British India and the adjoining Indian States were cordial. 22 accused from British India and 5 from the Indian States were extradited to the Bharatpur State. 22 accused were extradited to British India and 11 to the Indian States from the Bharatpur State during the year.

31. Co-operation with State Departments. The under-mentioned Police Guards were supplied to the various departments:—

	Insp.	Sub. Insp.	Head Const. or L. H. C.	Cons.	Sowars.
1. To Customs and Excise Deptt. to check smuggling of grain.	1	3	14	56	...
2. To Banjatra Fair Deeg	6	24	6
3. To the Drama of Co-operative Society in Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition.	1	4	...
4. To Customs & Excise Deptt. for Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair & Exhibition.	5	28	...
5. To Jain Mandir Kaman.	1	4	..
6. Goverdhan Guard.	1	4	....
7. Kothi Khas.	1	4	....
8. Mahal Khas.	1	4	....

32. Rewards. The sanctioned budget under sub head "Rewards" was Rs. 360 out of which Rs. 88 were distributed as follows:—

1. 22 Police Officers and men of this State.	52 Rs.
2. 4 non Police Officers of the State.	11
3. 2 Police Officers of other districts and States.	25

Total Rs. 88

A balance of Rs. 25 remained pending disbursement at the end of the previous year and a sum of Rs. 289-8-0 was received from out-side during the year making a total of R. 314-8-0. Of this amount Rs. 304-8-0 were distributed to 248 Police Officers and private persons of this State leaving Rs. 10 in balance pending disbursement at the close of the year.

33. Punishments. The following punishments were awarded to the Police Officers and men during the year:—

1. Fine	437
2. Reduction	3
3. Suspensions	34
4. Dismissals	18
5. Absence recorded as punishments	289
6. Punishment drill	251
7. Censure recorded in the Character and Service Rolls	38
8. Judicial punishments	18
9. Under section 29 of the Police Act	16

34. Education Out of the total sanctioned strength of 982, 305 Officers and men were literate and the rest were illiterate.

35. Training of the personnel of the Police Force. 2 Head Constables for training in Junior Cadre Course and 2 for Senior Cadre Course were sent to Neemuch.

Mr. Lachman Singh Sub-Inspector passed the training of Reserve Inspector at Agra and also Field Security Training at Karachi.

2 Head Constables were sent for Traffic Training at Agra.

102 recruits passed their examination in drill and 41 recruits were under training at the close of the year.

36. **Police Force.** The sanctioned strength of the Police Force including the temporary increase of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 100 Constables Armed Police and 10 Sowars Mounted Police due to War emergency at the end of the year was as under:—

	Civil Police.	Armed Police.	Total.
Inspectors	4	1	5
Sub-Inspectors	23	3	26
Head Constables	73	41	114
Lance Head Const.	7	11	18
Constables	457	335	792
Clerks	1	....	1
Sowars	...	....	26

In this sanctioned strength there are no vacancies in the ranks of Inspector, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables but there are 78 vacancies in the rank of Constables at the close of the year and the enlistment is rather at a low ebb owing to rise in wages of labour.

37. **Police Budget.** Out of the sanctioned amount of 2,17,176 of the Police budget for the year, a sum of Rs. 1,98,352 was spent on the force.

38. **Police Band Fund.** There was a balance of Rs. 1,042/15/6 in the Band Fund at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,245 was received during the year making a total of Rs. 2,287/15/6 out of which Rs. 636 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,651/15/6 at the close of the year.

39. **Motor Vehicle.** The income during the year in connection with Motor Vehicle Traffic was Rs. 548 as against Rs. 625 of the last year.

40. **Reforms.** (1) The rate of horse allowance to the Inspectors and Sub Inspectors was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 p. m. during the year.

(2) Increase of Re. 1 was sanctioned in the pay of Constables.

(3) The Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police hold Orderly Room to deal with petty defaults of Police employees on Fridays and Tuesdays respectively.

(4) All Police employees present at Head Quarters have to attend Parade on Fridays.

(5) The Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police maintain crime Registers which they have to write themselves.

(6) Orderly Officers Book has been introduced in which entries regarding check of various guards Out Posts and Traffic Points and night patrol etc. by Officers are made.

(7) Reward Register is written by the Superintendent of Police.

(8) Leave Register is also written by the Superintendent of Police.

(9) A number of members of Criminal Tribes was exempted from attending Roll Call and action towards reclamation and uplift of Criminal Tribes is being taken in consultation and co-operation with the Reclamation Department of the U. P.

(10) Various useless Registers which were hitherto maintained in the Thanas were discontinued and elaborate orders regarding maintenance of important registers and History Sheets in Thanas have been issued.

(11) Defaulters Register in the Thana was introduced.

(12) All cases regarding conviction of Police employees are notified in the Rajpatra.

(13) 2 qualified Prosecuting Sub Inspectors in Districts Bayana and Deeg were appointed in place of local Head Ijlases who used to conduct prosecution in Nizamats at Deeg and Bayana.

(14) House rent was sanctioned to three Sub Inspectors and 8 Head Moharrirs at the head quarters @ Rs 3 and Rs 2 p m. each respectively.

(15) One Sub Inspector was sent for practical Reserve Inspector's training at Agra and Field Security Training at Karachi.

Two Head Constables passed the Junior Cadre Course and weapons training at Neemuch.

Two Head Constables more have been sent for Senior Cadre Course at Neemuch.

(16) The authorised scale of arms and ammunition for the Police Force was revised and increased.

41. Building. No new Police building was constructed during the year under report.

3. CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

General. During the latter part of the year many reforms and improvements in the line of store-section, maintenance of important Registers and Books were introduced.

The Reserve Guard performed its usual duty and the discipline and efficiency continued to be maintained. Among the Intramural Warders the vacancies have been filled in by literate persons only.

The question of adult education amongst the prisoners and illiterate members of the staff is under consideration.

Jail Garden. The produce of vegetable for the use of prisoners was not sufficient. An experienced *Mali* has been appointed to work after the Garden. Two old bullocks were sold and a new pair was purchased.

Uniform. As usual both the Reserve Guard and Intramural Warders were supplied with uniforms.

Buildings and Repairs. Emergent repairs of the Jail Buildings were carried out during the year under report. Half of the Jail Godown was paved with stone-floor.

Alarm Parade. The Alarm Parades for the Jail Staff were carried out on 8th November 1943 and 24th April, 1944 under the personal guidance of the Superintendent Jail. Vigilance and promptness were displayed by all concerned and the results were satisfactory.

Receipt and Expenditure. The total expenditure of the department was Rs 50,605 as against Rs 47,104 last year including the medicines and establishment charges of the Jail Hospital.

Receipt amounted to Rs 1,115 against Rs 1,601 last year.

Number of convicts. The number of convicts on 1-11-43 including 2 females was 251. The number of admissions during the year under report was 297 against 410 during the previous year.

The number of convicts discharged was 366 including 7 females against 382 including 8 females last year. The balance at the close of the year was 182.

Under-trials. The number of under-trials at the commencement of the year was 28 and those received during the year under report were 270, while 277 were discharged leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year.

Transportation. No prisoner was transferred to the British India Jails.

Civil Prisoners. No civil prisoner was in Jail at the commencement of the year. Only 1 was admitted and he was discharged before the close of the year.

Special Releases. On the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung four prisoners were released on 1-12-43 and an equal number was released on 8-6-1944 in connection with the august Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

Execution. No execution took place during the year under report.

Escape. On 16-7-44 one prisoner escaped from an out-labour gang, and was not recaptured till the close of the year.

Juveniles. The number of Juvenile prisoners during the year under report was 13 against 7 of the last year.

Lunatics maintained in this Jail. The number of lunatics in this Jail at the beginning of the year was 7. 6 were received during the year and 9 were discharged leaving a balance of 4 at the close of the year.

Lunatics maintained in British India Jails. 2 Lunatics are being kept in Mental Hospital, Agra.

General Health of prisoners. The general health of prisoners was satisfactory. The number of deaths during the year under report was 9 against 29 of the last year. During the Cholera Epidemic and Malaria season the number of patients remained low due to precautionary measures taken in advance.

The number of out-patients treated in the Jail Hospital was 24,368 against 23,604 in the previous year.

The number of permanent disabled was 1 against the same number of the last year and that of the permanent invalids was 5 against 9 last year.

The dietary of prisoners was quite wholesome. Special diets were provided on Diwali as usual. Clothing and bedding were provided to the prisoners.

Jail Punishments. 62 major and 25 minor punishments were awarded to prisoners against 25 and 70 respectively during the last year.

Jail Factory. At the Jail, good quality of carpets, *Durries*, Towels, *Duster*, *Dosuties* and *Asans* are prepared. Money-bags, *Moonj* mats, blankets and bed-*durries* are a speciality. Care is taken to enable the long term prisoners to learn these handicrafts to enable them to earn their livelihood honourably and peacefully after their release.

Free manual labour is supplied by the Jail Department to the Government Press and Stationery Department.

4. COURT OF WARDS.

Two more estates, viz., that of Kr. Girraj Singh Sahib and of Bakshi Harbhan Singh and his two brothers were placed under the manage-

ment of the Court of Wards, thus raising the number of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards from 4 to 6. Bakshi Harbhan Singh and his brothers happened to possess two shops. In order to ascertain their assets and liabilities their accounts were checked and audited by an Officer of the Accounts Office, who also now supervises them regularly. With the placing of the estate of Bk. Harbhan Bros. under the control of the Court of Wards, it is hoped that the affairs and the accounts of the estate will much improve.

The other Courts of Wards are of minor importance and call for no remarks.

Chapter VI—Commercial & Mechanical Deptts.

1. P. W. D.

1. Direction. The Department continued under the charge of Mr. B. R. Garudachar, B. A., C. E., M. I. E., who was appointed a Minister from 1-8-44 with the designation of Public Works Minister & Ex Officio Chief Engineer. The Telephone and State Garage Departments which were detached from the Public Works Department in 1941 were transferred to the portfolio of the Public Works Minister with effect from July, 1944.

2 Public Works Branch. (a) Receipt and Expenditure:—The general income and expenditure of the Public Works Branch during the year was as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget	Actual.
1. Income.	32,800	33,200	65,518
2. Expenditure.	6,07,000	10,15,900	8,27,969

Scarcity of transport and labour did not allow the full budgetted provision being spent despite the best efforts of the Department and the co-operation of the Revenue Department. Still it was not a small achievement to have spent a sum to the extent of Rs. 8,27,969 which is the highest expenditure incurred by the Department during the last 15 years, the previous highest budget expenditure of Rs. 7,39,000 being incurred in 1936-37. The annexed chart illustrates, the purposes of expenditure on irrigation, roads & buildings & the total expenditure during these years.

After making allowance for that portion of the Public Works Minister's pay chargeable to Power House, Quarries, Nazool, Telephone and State Garage Departments, the percentage of cost of establishment to works was 5. 7%

(b) Irrigation. Rs. 1,75,201 were spent on Irrigation works. In 1942-43 a total area of 8,35,170 bighas was irrigated and Rs. 3,88,271 realised in water rates. The corresponding figures for 1943-44 are 4,23,910 bighas and 2,17,995 Rupees respectively.

The average rainfall from the 1st June to 15th October, 1944 was 21.88 inches against 18.41 inches for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The monsoon was slack in the beginning and end of the raining season and was unevenly distributed but on the whole the rainfall was satisfactory. There were a few good floods in the Gambhir and those in the Banganga and the Ruparail were conspicuously low.

The following works were completed:—

1. Making a sluice in and extension of Bunda Bund Rs. 4,271
2. Making a sluice in Daulatgarh Bund 3,898

3. Extension of Gularwali channel from Sikri Bund.	3,921
4. Extension of Feeder channel in left bank of Gangela Nala	3,980
5. Construction of a new channel from Gambhir River to Jiroli.	796
6. Widening and extension of boulder dam at Seola Bund.	18,888
7. Construction of an afflux Bund to check the overflow of Jogia Nala.	19,206
8. Closing Kurka Breach.	6,978
9. Construction of Gangwana sluice in Shahpura Bund.	1,387

(c) *Roads.* 211 miles and 3 furlongs of metalled road and 144 miles of fair weather road were maintained. Difficulty of labour and carts was responsible for the budgetted programme of renewal of metal and construction of new road not being carried out. However a length of 15 miles was given a renewal cost of metal. Construction of 5 new roads with a total length of 30 miles was taken up. Of these a length of 2½ miles was completed and earth-work and collection of metal on others taken in hand, the expenditure incurred on new roads being Rs. 81,921/-. All these works are expected be completed in 1944-45.

Apart from the expenditure on *katcha* and new road, plantation and tarring, the average expenditure on the maintenance per mile of metalled road was Rs. 646/-

The total expenditure on road for the year was Rs. 2,71,654/- consisting of (I) Rs. 1,53,469/- spent on the maintenance of metalled road including plantation, (II) Rs. 12,658/- spent on the maintenance of *katcha* road, (III) Rs. 81,921/- on the construction of new roads and (IV) Rs. 23,606/- on the purchase of Tar for painting surface.

(d) *Building*:—A sum of Rs 3,14,319/- was spent on the repairs and maintenance of buildings. Apart from the annual maintenance, the principal items of works carried out are given below:—

1. Addition and alteration and repairs to Kishori Mehal inside fort to be used as Secretariat	Rs. 52,533/-
2. Construction of a new Custom Outpost at Takha.	Rs. 1,459/-
3. „ of a dark room in the Maharani Shri Jaya Inter College.	Rs. 8,059/-
4. Construction of a Mess and cook house in J. H. I. lines.	16,780/-
5. Additions and alterations in Kamra Khas inside fort.	7,108/-
6. Extension of Dig High School building.	1,984/-
7. Construction of a School building at Sikri.	5,010/-
8. Additions and alterations and repairs to old Palaces at Dig.	4,008/-

2. POWER HOUSE.

The general income and expenditure of the Department was as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actual.
1. Income.	57,200/-	51,300/-	56,323/-
2. Expenditure.	60,300/-	67,000/-	71,645/-

The working of the Power House was satisfactory. The decrease in Income and increase in Expenditure was due to the restricted supply

of energy due to shortage of oil and increased cost of oil and lubricants. Some lubricating oil was also purchased in advance. This accounts partly for the increase in expenditure. The following main works were carried out:—

1. Wiring of Kamra Khas
2. Constructing transmission line to supply electricity to Shri Girraj Maharaj Mukat from Kothi Ganga Bagh at Govardhan.
3. Electrification of Kishori Mehal Secretariat.
4. Fixing Jatoli Pump and an engine in a well at Dig to supply water to the fountain tank.

3. TELEPHONE.

The general income and expenditure of the Department was as follows:—

Income.	.....	Rs. 11,239/-
Expenditure.	.....	Rs. 22,238/-

The total number of exchanges including Sub Exchanges remained 7. The total number of telephone connections at Bharatpur was 103, with 27 part line connections. At Sub Exchanges, the number of connection was 40. During the year, 14 new connections were made and 11 disconnected. The total number of trunk calls excluding the local trunk calls booked by the Palace Department was as follows:—

	Outgoing.	Incoming
Bharatpur Exchange.	9,597	8,378
Sub Exchange.	8,450	8,581

The local calls at Bharatpur Exchange numbered 1,60,000.

4. QUARRIES.

The quarries continued to be on lease. The net income was Rs. 93,968. A free grant of 25,500 cft. of *khari khandas* was made for zamindars for irrigation wells etc.

5. NIZOOL

The general income and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

Income.	.....	Rs. 11,327/-
Expenditure.	.....	Rs. 1,707/-

A sum of Rs. 310/- was spent on Nazool survey.

6. STATE GARAGE.

The general income and expenditure of the Department was as given below:—

Income.	.....	Rs. 35,003/-
Expenditure.	.....	Rs. 54,519/-

The total number of cars, lorries and motor cycles attached to the State Garage at the commencement of the year was 14, 4 and 1 respectively. Of these one car and lorry were disposed off leaving 13 cars, 3 lorries and 1 motor cycle. Besides the maintenance and upkeep of Garage vehicles, 15 vehicles of the Privy Purpose Department were also serviced during the year.

Petrol Rationing. Petrol rationing remained in force in the State on the same lines as in British India. The balance brought forward from last year was 547 gallons and 14,200 gallons were imported during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,091/- was realised on account of cash sale of Petrol, the rebate earned from the import of petrol amounting to Rs. 1,775/-

Workshop. Besides the work comprising the maintenance of Garage and Privy Purse Department vehicles, about 212 works pertaining to the other State Departments, were undertaken and completed during the course of the year.

7. PRESS AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The department has two sections:—

- (a) State Printing.
- (b) Central Stationery Stores.

State Printings. The State Press is run by prison labour with a staff of paid compositors under the direct supervision of a Supervisor, and the Superintendent Jail as its ex-officio Superintendent.

Machin s. The State Press is equipped with the following machines which are run by power:—

1. Double Crown Cylinder machine.
2. Demi Broad side Cylinder machine.
3. Orient Art Cylinder machine. (Double Crown Size)
4. Monopole Treadle.
5. Chandler Treadle machines (2)
6. Guillotine cutting machine.

Sundry printings are done in the Secretariat office on the Gestetner Rotary Duplicator.

No new machine was purchased during the year.

Type. No Types were purchased this year. Some steel chases were purchased.

Staff. Two Compositors and one Paper Lifter were added to the Staff.

Stationery. The Stationery articles and paper stock was checked by the Superintendent.

Standardization of Forms. In order to economise paper, standard forms were revised and reduced to the smallest possible size consistent with efficiency.

Buildings. There was no change in the building during the year under report. The provision of better working space for compositors and an additional room for storing paper is under consideration.

Rajpatra. The Rajpatra (State Gazette) continued to be printed fortnightly on 1st and 15th of every month, and extra-ordinary issues were printed as need arose.

Receipt & Expenditure. The total expenditure in the purchase of stationery was Rs. 29,108. The income derived through cash sale from Quasi State departments and private persons as well as the cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments as compared with those of previous year are given below:—

	Previous year.	Present year.
Establishment	Rs. 5,426/-	Rs. 6,620/-
Purchase of stationery	31,493/-	29,108/-
Total	36,919/-	35,729/-
Income by cash	4,400/-	4,538/-
Cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments.	28,000/-	29,500/-

Chapter VII—Military Department.

1. HEADQUARTERS BHARATPUR STATE FORCES.

Colonel-in-Chief. Honorary Captain, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.

(1) **Composition.** The States Forces consist of the:—

- (i) Jaswant Household Infantry.
- (ii) Bharatpur Infantry Training Unit.
- (iii) Brijendra Lancers.
- (iv) Nabaligh Platoon.

(2) **Administration.** Major Amar Singh remained in Command of Bharatpur State Forces till 6th April 1944 after which Lt. Col. J. G. Gibson M. C. assumed the Command with effect from 7-4-1944.

(3) **Cost.** The total expenditure on State Forces was Rs. 2,79,739 as shown in Statement X as against Rs. 2,90,200 in the previous year.

(4) **Strength.** This is shown in Statement X.

(5) **Ceremonies.** The State Forces took part in parades and processions on the following auspicious occasions.

- (i) Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung.
- (ii) The Dashehra Ceremonies.

2. JASWANT HOUSEHOLD INFANTRY.

(1) **Composition.** There was no change during the year under report.

(2) **Inspections.** The following officers visited the J. H. I.:—

- (1) Major General C. O. Harvey C. B., C. V. O., C. B. E., M. C., M. A. in chief I. S. F.—from 1st to 3rd Nov. 1943.
- (2) Brigadier J. I. Muirhead, M. C., I. A., Commanding Delhi area——on 23-11-43.
- (3) Major J. M. Bannerman, Recruiting Director—28-11-43 to 29-11-43.
- (4) Lt. Col. P. J. Hilliard I. A., M. A. S. R. S. F., Jaipur from 16-2-44 to 19-2-44.
- (5) Major H. K. C. R. Rodger A. M. A., R. S. F., Jaipur from 10-5-44 to 18-5-44.
- (6) Lt. Col. P. J. Hilliard, I. A., M. A., R. S. F., Jaipur from 12-9-44 to 16-9-44.
- (7) Lt. Col. J. D. Rankin. M. A. for Signalling I. S. F., from 1-2-44 to 3-2-44.
- (8) F. T. Cox I. O. S., C. C. M. A., 5-6 Area from 25-5-44 to 28-5-44.

(3) **Training.** (a) The results obtained in Weapon Training were as follows.

R I F L E

Coys.	Marksmen.	1st class.	Standard. Shot	Second class.	Failed.
"A"	11	28	8	4	3
"B"	20	30	19	5	2
"C"	1	7	37	6	5

H. Q.	8	13	3	—	—
Signal Pl.	}	17	26	14	6
Band & Tpt.					
Support Pl, T. U.	12	29	33	69	—

V. B. GUN.

Coys.	Marksmen.	1st class.	Standard Shot.	Second Class.	Failed.
"A"	1	19	17	10	8
"B"	64	2	—	—	—
"C"	—	57	—	—	—
H. Q.	1	4	4	7	2

(b) Signalling. The Military Adviser for Signalling I. S. F. during his visit of Inspection carried out the individual classification test with the following result:—

No. of men Tested.	1st year.	2nd year.	Result.
20	9	11	All passed.

4. Courses, The following attended various Courses of Instructions during the year under Review.

A—STATE OFFICERS.

S. No.	Rank & Name.	Course.	Dated.
1.	Lt. Dhiri Singh.	I. S. F. Training School Indore	10-12-43 to 20- 4-44.
2.	Capt. Dalbir Singh.	I. S. F. Training Team Gwalior	6-11-43 to 29-1-43.
3.	2 Lt. Shiam Singh.	1st Preliminary Signalling Course Alwar.	17- 1-44 to 11- 3-44
4.	Lt Hardiyal Singh.	Command Gymnasium Course, Lucknow.	1- 3-44 to 30- 3-44.
5.	Capt. Fateh Singh.	} I. S. F. Training Team Jaipur.	4- 3-44 to 29- 4-44
6.	2 Lt. Ram Singh		
7.	Lt. Hardiyal Singh.	Field Security Depot Karanahi.	7- 7-44 to 1- 8-44.
8.	Lt. Dhiri Singh.	O. T S Belgaum.	27-4-44 Still on course

B—INDIAN OFFICERS.

1.	Jemadar Biri Singh.	I. S. F. Training Team Jaipur.	4- 3-44 to 29- 4-44.
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C—INDIAN OTHER RANKS.

1.	871 Hav. Gokul	} 4th Junior Leader Course Jhansi	15-11-43 to 17-12-43.
2.	693 Hav. Kalyan		
3.	881 Hav. Bhoopal Singh	Course M. 4 Inf. School Saugor.	29-11-43 to 27- 1-44.
4.	Hav. Jagannath.	} 15 Junior Course I.H.C Poona	7- 2-44 to 21- 3-44.
5.	Hav. Ram Singh.		
6.	746 NK Charan Singh.	R. 5 Snapper Course Infantry School Saugor.	7- 2-44 to 12- 3-44.
7.	Bootmaker Chhoti.	7th Boot Repair Course Cawnpore.	31- 1-44 to 11- 3-44.
8.	722 Hav. Samander Singh.	} Platoon Commander Course W. 3 Inf. School Saugor.	10- 1-44 to 11- 3-44.
9.	760 Hav. Kishan Singh.		
10.	609 Hav. Shiv Charan.	Course S. 5 MMG Course Inf. School Saugor.	24- 4-44 to 17- 6-44.
11.	623 NK Kanchan Singh.	} C. E. T. C. School Jullundur.	31- 3-44 to 12- 5-44.
12.	981 NK Shamsher Beg.		
13.	11201/NK. Karan Singh.		
14.	955 NK Nirbhey Singh.	1st Preliminary Course Alwar.	17- 1-44 to 15- 3-44.
15.	955 NK Nirbhey Singh	Army Sig. School Poona.	21- 8-44 to 10-11-44.
16.	NK Shobharam	Regimental Clerk School Pachmarhi	7- 7-44 to 5-10-44.
17.	1543 NK Yadram.	Command Gymnasium Lucknow.	29- 1-44 to 26- 2-44.

18.	1527 Sy. Totaram.	Training Tradesman Jhansi. (Painter)	22- 7-44 to 22- 9-44.
19.	169 Sy. Mangilal	Training (Carpenter) Jhansi.	22- 7-44 to 22-11-44
20.	L/NK Bhola	Modern Weapon Course Rawalpindi.	2-10-44 to 25-10-44.
21.	562. Hav. Dulichand	C. E. T. C. School Jullundur.	15-11-43 to 24-12-43

D—Attachments.

S. No.	Rank & Name.	Course.	Date.
1.	Capt. Fateh Singh	Coy. Weapon Course at 6 Raj. Rifle Delhi	3-1-44 to 5-2-44
2.	906 Hav. Shiv Charan	M M.G. Course with 6 Raj. Rifle Delhi	3-1-44 to
3.	1430 NK Roshan Singh		5-2-44
4.	1633 Sy. Radha Raman	D. M. Course Training Coy. Alwar	24-11-43 to 8-3-44

5. **Educational Training** The Education instructions at the Regimental School continued to be imparted for the various Certificates of Education Examination. During the year under report the following Certificates were obtained:—

- I. A. Spl. Certificate of Education. Nil.
- I. A. 1st Class Certificate English Nil
- I. A. 1st Class Certificate of Roman Urdu. P/'B'-3
- I. A. 1st Class „ „ „ P/'A'-6
- II Class Certificate of Roman Urdu.....6
- III Class Certificate of Education Roman Urdu. 32

6. Appointments, Promotions, Retirements & Transfers etc.

(i) The following Officers were granted promotion as under during the year under report:—

	From	To	with effect.
Wazir Ahmed	Lt.	A/Capt.	1-12-43
Fateh Singh	Lt.	A/Capt.	1-12-43
Dalbir Singh	Lt.	A/Capt.	1-12-43
Hardayal Singh	2/Lt.	Lt.	1- 8-43
Dhiri Singh	2/Lt.	Lt.	26 -9-43
Inderjit Singh	2/Lt.	Lt.	25-12-43

(ii) The following N. C. O. was granted Commission as Jamadar with effect from 1-6-44

685 Hav. Charan Singh.

Jemadar Hasan Mohammad was reverted to the J. H. I. from No. 63 Bharatpur Garrison Coy. with effect from 13-9-44.

7. **Discipline.** The discipline of the Unit was excellent during the year under report. No Court-martial was held.

8. **Medical.** The following Military patients were treated in the Hospital as in-patients:—

No. of patients.	Discharged cured.	Discharged relieved.	Transferred to V. H.	Discharged Otherwise.	Remained in Hosp.	Died.
1069	1030	14	7	3	13	2

The Hospital continued to treat a very large number of out-patients the majority of whom were civilians from the villages adjacent to the Kanjoh lines including a number of women and children. In all 26,424 cases from public were treated against 14,055 during the last year.

An alround improvement was effected in the J. H. I. Hospital during the year under report, the main items being as under:—

- (i) A free hospital diet system has been introduced in the Hospital for the Unit in-patients.
- (ii) The number of beds was increased from 40 to 57.
- (iii) Separate wholetime barber & washerman have been provided.
- (iv) The following staff has permanently been increased to the Hospital Establishment with a view to improve the efficiency.
 - (1) Nursing Havildar 1
 - (2) Stock Havildar 1
 - (3) Clerk 1
 - (4) Sweeper 1

The general health of the Unit was good.

9. Mess. (i) *State Officers.* No change.

(ii) *Indian Officers.* Alterations and additions were carried out in the I. Os. Mess building during the year under report.

10. Games. Hockey, Football, Volley Ball, Ring Tennis & Tennis continued to be played by the Unit. Inter Coy. & local matches were arranged from time to time. The Unit also took part in Shri Maharani Rajendra Hockey Tournament.

11. Animals. 3 new mules were purchased for the Unit during the year under review.

12. General. An increase of Re. 1 p. m. in the pay of Sepoys and those who are getting Basic pay less than Rs. 15 p.m. has been sanctioned.

3. BHARATPUR INFANTRY TRAINING UNIT.

Formation. The formation of this Unit was completed during the year under report. 73 Reinforcements were despatched from the Training Unit as well as the J. H. I. to the Bharatpur Infantry serving ex-State.

4. BRIJENDRA LANCERS.

(i) Administration. The Unit was commanded by the following Officers during the year under review:—

(i) Lt. Hoshiar Singh from 1-11-43 to 31-3-44.

(ii) Capt. Daulat Singh from 1-4-44 to 12-8-44.

(iii) Capt. Wazir Ahmed from 13-8-44 to 31-10-44.

(ii) Strength. The strength is shown in Statement X.

(iii) Animals. 2 bullocks were purchased from Jaswant Cattle Fair and one camel was shot. The number on charge on 31-10-44 is as below:—

Horses	28
Bullocks	2
Camels	2

Total 32 in all

(iv) The name "Bharatpur Body Guard" has been changed to "Brijendra Lancers, Bharatpur" with effect from 1-11-44.

596
11567



5. NABALIGH PLATOON.

(i) **Organization & Strength.** The Nabaligh Platoon was re-organized during the year under report. The Strength of the Platoon was raised from 30 to 60 Nabalighs, the class composition being:—

Jats.	50%
Mohammedans.	17%
Gujars	17%
Others	17%

The Instructor Staff was also increased in view of the increased Strength of the Platoon.

(ii) **Rations.** With the reorganization of the Platoon a system of free rations was introduced under which the boys are supplied free cooked rations and milk with a small pocket money in lieu of pay which was given to them in the past. This has greatly improved the health of the Nabalighs.

(iii) **Training.** The training of the Nabalighs has been efficiently carried out and the School was punctually run.

The following Certificates of Education were obtained during the year:—

Recruits Test	19.
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The Nabalighs continued to be trained in Baud and they played at several Public Functions.

(iv) **Passing out & recruitment.** 20 Nabalighs who completed 3 years training and attained majority were passed out from the Platoon and 61 boys were newly enlisted during the year under report to fill existing vacancies as well as to complete the Platoon Strength.

(v) **Health.** The health of the Nabalighs was very good during the year under review.

(vi) **Games.** Hockey, Football and Volleyball continued to be played by the Platoon.

6. GADIKHANA.

The number of animals on 31-10-44 was:—

Horses	7
Bullocks	6

Total 13 in all.

The total expenditure incurred by this Department during the year under report was Rs. 10,777/- against Rs. 9,067/- in the last year.

Chapter VIII—Miscellaneous Department.

1. MEHAL KHAS.

The department made arrangements for Deoj Holi, Dashehra and Birthday Darbars, held by Her Highness Shrimati Shri Maharani Ji Sahiba. Arrangements for other festivals were also made as usual.

The total expenditure incurred on this department amounted to Rs. 20,420 during the year under report.

2. TOSHAKHANA.

The department made arrangements for Darbars as usual in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahaur Jung, Birthday of Her Highness Shrimati Maharani Ji Sahiba, Basant, Holi, Teej and Dashehra.

3. KOTHIKHAS.

The Department continued to provide for the entertainment of State Guests, arranged camps and supplied furniture for residential buildings and State Departments. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,108/- during the year under report as against Rs. 39,642/- in the previous year.

4. VIKALATS.

The State maintains 4 Vikalats at Mt. Abu, Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan. The Vikalat at Mt. Abu (including the Kunj at Pushkar) remained in the charge of the Kothi Khas Officer throughout the year under report. The Bharatpur Vikalat House at Mt. Abu was sold in January, 1944. The Vakils managed the State houses and landed property at these places in British India, where the State holds Muafi and Zamindari rights in addition to residential buildings.

The total income of the Muttra Vikalat during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,911/- as against Rs. 23,991/- last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,261/- as against Rs. 7,171/- last year. The income and expenditure in Vikalat Agra amounted to Rs. 9,527 and Rs. 6,257/- respectively during the year under report against Rs. 11,225/- and Rs. 6,671/- last year. The income of the Vikalat Goverdhan amounted to Rs. 7,503/- as against Rs. 7,802/- last year.

5. SADABART.

This is a charitable Department, whose main duty is to maintain temples, supervise religious services and to afford help to the widows and food to the needy.

The committee appointed to give effect to the suggestions of the reforms Committee and to carry on the working of the department continued throughout. Most of the suggestions have been put in a practical form.

The total expenditure incurred on the department during the year amounted to Rs. 76,322/- as against Rs. 72,133/- last year, besides Rs. 12,000/- paid for Bhograg of Shri Brijendra Behariji Maharaj temple, Sengar.

6. DAIRY FARM AND SHRI GIRRAJ GAUSHALA.

Dairying Section. The total strength of the dairy section including the young stock is 82 out of which 19 are milch animals. In order to work the Dairy on commercial lines, all the surplus stock of cattle was either disposed off or transferred to Gaushala.

Breeding Section. The different breeds which are maintained in the Dairy are:—

1. Hissar.
2. Montgomery.
3. Cross Fresian Montgomery.
4. Mewati.
5. Dhanni.
6. Murrah Buffaloes.

The milk yield of the Montgomery and Fresian Breeds was satisfactory.

The yield was 16 to 25 lbs. per cow per day.



Fodder. The fodder was grown as usual in the farm and gave satisfactory results. Napier grass which was planted 6 years ago is still flourishing.

Gaushala Section. The Gaushala which is at Kumher is an Asylum. The total strength of the Gaushala is 189 including young stock, dry herd and milch animals. The animals in calf are not milked and are allowed to feed the young calves.

Income and Expenditure. The following figures show the Income and Expenditure as compared with the preceding year.

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1942-43	27,923	32,764
1943-44	46,250	26,662

7. WIDOWS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Supervision. The Widows' Industrial Home remained under the control of the Sadabart Officer throughout the year under report. The Advisory Committee of distinguished ladies in the State supervised the Home as usual.

Widows. The year started with 65 widows on the roll of whom 11 old ones were retired on pension, 2 died and 10 new entrants were admitted. The year closed with 62 widows on the roll.

Finances. The opening balance was Rs. 8,964/14/7 in cash and Rs. 3,440/10/3 as bills receivable and the closing balance was Rs. 15,261/1/1 cash and Rs. 4,230/13/- as outstandings. The Home gained Rs. 7,086/5/3 gross or taking into account the cash receipts only there was profit of Rs. 6,296/2/6 only.

General. Due to shortage of desired quality of silk and material and transit and import restrictions the industry had to face certain difficulties:-

8. HONOURS AND AWARDS.

1. Subedar Major Thakur Chiranji Singh was granted the title of Rai Sahib by H. E. the Viceroy.

2. For good work in recruiting, the following awards were made during the year.

Sanads to:—

- (i) Subedar Major Chiranji Singh.
- (ii) M. Waji Uddin, Tehsildar, Kumher.
- (iii) Ch. Tej Singh, Tehsildar, Pahari.
- (iv) S. Ali Ather, Naib Tehsildar Dig.
- (v) Subedar Harheit Singh of Chikau, Teh. Bayana.

Watches and other articles to:—

- (vi) S. Zahirul Hassan, Tehsildar, Bayana.
- (vii) Subedar Major Tota Singh.
- (viii) Capt. Mohammad Hussain.
- (ix) L. Faqir Chand.
- (x) M. Abdul Rahim.
- (xi) Subedar Yad Ram.
- (xii) Subedar Keshariya.
- (xiii) Faujdar Samandar Singh.



